

Fifth Series, No. 27

Wednesday, March 26, 1975
Chaitra 5, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 26, 1975/ Chaitra
5, 1897 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investigation into the Death of Shri L. N. Mishra

*504. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to news appearing in *Blitz* dated the 1st March, 1975, the CBI has been able to achieve a break-through in the investigation into the death of Shri L. N. Mishra;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri L. N. Mishra's killers have been arrested; and

(c) if so, details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation have arrested five persons suspected to be involved in the crime. One of them has also made a confessional statement before a Magistrate after arrest. Further investigations are in progress. It will not be in the interest of investigation to disclose further details at this stage.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, it has been stated in the answer by the Home Minister that it will not be in the interest of investigation to disclose

further details. I would like to draw his attention to the report which appeared in the *Blitz*, which has been written by Mr. Raghavan, from the Delhi Bureau, who has been awarded the 1974 Durga Rattan award. He has given more details. He has given other details like the names of the persons, how it happened, how they have been nabbed and all that information. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the account which has been given in the *Blitz* about the arrest of these persons, how they have been nabbed etc. is substantially true or not?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, it is very difficult to say that. Some portions of it may be true.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, three persons, namely, Amar Kumar Thakur, Shivalal Sharma and Uma Kant Jha have been arrested in this regard, according to the report and Amar Kumar Thakur has made a confessional statement before the Magistrate. I would like to know whether the statement has been accepted by the Magistrate, and whether Government have launched prosecutions against them?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, Amar Nath Thakur has made a confessional statement and after giving necessary warnings, the Magistrate has recorded his confessional statement.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं क्या वे किसी राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्धित है या क्या वे पहले किसी किसी राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: They are still under investigation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक मन्त्रिमण्डल करना चाहता हूँ । सरकार की ओर से दूसरे सदन में इसी तरह के सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया था एक पार्टी का नाम ले कर कि वह उस दल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । अब कौन सा सरकार का उत्तर सही माना जाए ? अगर जांच चल रही है तो यह कैसे कहा गया कि वह एक पार्टी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is no contradiction. I said that those matters were under investigation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with the reply? In the other House it was clearly stated that the persons who had been arrested had nothing to do with the Communist Party of India. If the investigation was still continuing, how was that statement made in the other House?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : बिल्टुज में प्रकाशित समाचार के आधार पर ही मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समस्तीपुर बम कांड की जांच के लिए अब तक कितनी कमेटियाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और बिहार सरकार द्वारा गठित की गई हैं तथा उनका जांच कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You are aware that the CBI is investigating into the matter aided by the State CID. You are also aware that the Bihar State Government have appointed a medical committee and you are also aware that the Central Government have appointed a commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act headed by Justice Mathew.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that one of the witnesses giving evidence before the Mathew Commission said that some of the Congress MLAs were involved in L. N. Mishra's murder? I want to know categorically whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think so; I have no information.

WELCOME TO G.D.R. PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am very happy to welcome the leader of the GDR Delegation, Parliamentary Group who are here, who are on their way to Colombo; they are: Mr. Herbert Sechner, Mr. H. Knoppe, Mr. Wolter and Mr. H. Petermann.

They are our great friends and I welcome them on behalf of all of you. We wish them a happy stay; it is only for a day. I wish they had stayed longer. They are welcome to our Parliament.

Priority to Projects to be set up in Tamil Nadu in 1975

*505. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Budget priority for 1975-76 for energy, irrigation and fertilizer, what projects Government are going to set up in order to fulfil this in the State of Tamil Nadu in 1975; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b)

(A) Power

1. Kuttah Hydro-electric project Stage IV	1 x 60 + 1 x 50 MW	= 110 MW
2. Suralia Hydro-electric Station	1 x 35 MW	= 35 MW
3. Erore Thermal Power Station	1 x 110 MW	= 110 MW
4. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	1 x 200 MW	= 200 MW
5. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station	2 x 235 MW	= 470 MW

(B) Coal

Expansion of Neyveli Lignite Mines to an ultimate capacity of 6.5 million tonnes.

(C) Irrigation
MajorAdditional irrigation
potential during 1975-76

1. Paramikulam Aliyar
2. Chittar Patnamkal
3. Modernising Vaigai Channels

Medium

1. Gomukhi Nadi
2. Ruma Nadi
3. Gatana Reservoir
4. Manimurha Nadi
5. Parappalar Reservoir
6. Chinner
7. Palar Porpandala
8. Tandarai Aicut
9. Restoration of Nandan Channel
10. Karuppa Nadhi
11. Pillavakkal Project
12. Parmanair
13. Marutha Nadhi

9750 hectares

(D) Fertilizer

Expansion of Madras Fertilisers Ltd.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In the statement an important scheme like the modernisation of Cauvery region is not included. I want to know the reasons for it. Secondly, there is reference to expansion of Neyveli Lignite Mines. Have the Government accepted the proposal or going to implement the proposal of the second mine cut?

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as the first question is concerned, I have given details of the major and medium irrigation scheme. I shall have to ascertain from the Irrigation Ministry whether the Cauvery Delta Modernisation scheme forms part of these schemes or not. I cannot say whether

some of the medium schemes are not part of that scheme; you can say about it; I am not sure about it; I will have to find out.

We are now considering the expansion of Neyveli Lignite Mines first to a level of production of 4.5 million tonnes a year and then subsequently to a level of production of 6.5 million tonnes and the estimate that has been framed on the basis of 1974/75 prices is of the order of Rs. 87 crores or so.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In the statement I find there is no mention about tapping subsoil water. I hope the Tamilnadu Government had sent many proposals regarding tapping of

subsoil water especially in the drought prone areas like Ramanathapuram district. Was any action taken on such proposals?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There have been discussions here in the Planning Commission on the proposals of the Tamilnadu Government and a working group had discussed those matters. I find that for the continuing schemes which include multi-purpose river projects major projects and medium schemes—I have full details here—the recommendation of the working group was a little more than the proposal of the State. In other words for all the schemes which I mentioned the Tamilnadu Government had provided an outlay of Rs. 660.55 lakhs and the recommendation of the working group was Rs. 738.29 lakhs. The recommendation is a little more. But for the new schemes the provision is slightly less than what was suggested by the Tamilnadu Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the statement there are two central projects—Neyveli Lignite mines and Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station. Crores of rupees had been sunk in the Neyveli Lignite Projects but lignite could not be unearthed for generation of electricity. What were the reasons which prompted the Government to sanction Rs. 87 crores for this project which will not be profitable? Secondly, these are central projects and all the States especially neighbouring States in the South have got a right to share power generated from those two projects. In the light of that, I should like to know the reaction of the Government, whether power will be supplied to other States also, as had been pointed out by our Prime Minister while speaking about the Kalpakkam Atomic Power project sometime back?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The main reason for Neyveli Power station not generating to its capacity or not being able to utilise its installed capacity had been the inadequate quantity of lignite that was supplied. Utilisation

of that capacity depends upon the ability of the mines to produce more of lignite. This project is designed to increase the production of lignite and that alone can help utilise the installed power capacity. This is the rationale behind this scheme. Secondly, power from the central projects will be supplied to all the States in the region. That is true of all central projects. We are not at present specifying the exact amounts of power to be allocated. It will depend on the formula ultimately evolved for the distribution of power from central projects.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the budget priority for schemes for generation of energy, may I know whether Government propose to set up super thermal power stations at coal pitheads and if so, which are those schemes to be taken up in 1975-76?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government do want to take up some super thermal power station schemes, i.e. projects which would generate more than 1000 MW in one station at or near the pitheads. We have formulated four schemes for four regional grids in the country in the north, south, east and west. These have been discussed with the World Bank. Until the discussions are finalised and we know how much money is forthcoming, I cannot say how much provision will be available for 1975-76.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: What are the four places where they will be located?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Neyveli in the south, Korba in the west, Sangrauli in the north and Farakka in the east.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : नेनुघाट की योजना का क्या हुआ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में जो बिजली परियोजना प्रारम्भ करने

जा रहे हैं, इसमें 87 करोड़ रुपये खर्च तब करने की बात आपने नहीं है और हुआ है। यह योजना जब प्रारम्भ की गई, तब क्या यह अन्दाजा लगा लिया गया था कि इस पर कितना खर्चा खर्च होगा? क्या इसकी भी खोज भी कर ली गई थी कि यहां पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला मिल सकेगा जिससे बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल सकेगी? आज आप यह कहने जा रहे हैं कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला नहीं मिलता इसलिये बिजली की कमी है। इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? क्या भविष्य में और अधिक पैसा लगाने की संभावना है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : क्या माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न लिग्नाइट के सम्बन्ध में है? निबली में लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये यह योजना बनाई गई थी। पैसा तो लगेगा ही। बिना पैसे के उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या पैसा ज़रूरत लगा है, यदि हां तो कितना लगा है? पहले क्या इस बात की खोज नहीं की गई थी कि यहां पर कितना कोयला मिलेगा? आज आप कह रहे हैं कि वहां कोयला नहीं मिलता है इसलिये बिजली की कमी है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : चूंकि वमी है इसलिये योजना बनाई है जिससे लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। ओरिजनल प्रोजेक्ट के मुताबिक कितना लिग्नाइट निकलना था और कितना निकला, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ लिग्नाइट कम निकला इसीलिये इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ी।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether the Government is going to set up any irrigation projects in Cauvery Valley in Tamil Nadu and if so, whether it will not affect the interests of Karnataka?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Irrigation is a State subject, Central Government does not set up any irrigation project in any State.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Instead of looking to new projects, will Government take some action on the projects that have been cleared long ago since 1970 or 1971 and that are held up for small technical reasons, such as the Thein Dam?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न तो तामिनाडू के बारे में है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Considering the importance of Idikki project, which can supply thermal power to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, which is nearing completion, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will accede to the request of the Kerala Government for the necessary funds to complete this project early?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about Tamil Nadu.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This project is near Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Considering the importance of Neyveli project, which requires about Rs. 45 crores this year whereas only Rs. 5 crores have been allotted, I want to know whether the budget provision for Neyveli Project would be increased. Secondly, the allotment for the Tuticorin thermal plant is also very meagre. I want to know the allotment for the Neyveli Project and the Tuticorin thermal plant for the current year.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as Neyveli is concerned, the anticipation is that Rs. 30 crores ought to be spent in 1975-76. There is a provision of Rs. 7 crores, as I indicated earlier. I am afraid, I don't have the details for Tuticorin. But I have with me details of allocation for power for Tamil Nadu as a whole.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: What is the allocation for Tamil Nadu as a whole this year and what was the allocation last year?

SHRI K. C. PANT: For Tamil Nadu as a whole approved outlay for power for 1974-75 was Rs. 29.5 crores and for 1975-76 the figure is Rs. 47 crores, an increase of Rs. 17.5 crores or 59.3 per cent.

मंत्रियों की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का विवरण

+

***506. श्री आर० बी बडे :**

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने प्रथम शपथ-ग्रहण से पूर्व अपनी और अपने परिवार के व्यक्तियों की सम्पूर्ण चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का विवरण उनको दे दिया था और

(ख) उन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनकी अपनी और अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की चल व अचल सम्पत्ति में उनके प्रथम शपथ-ग्रहण के बाद अब तक अन्तर आया है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Under the Code of Conduct, Union Ministers are to submit to the Prime Minister at the time of assuming office and annually thereafter a statement of their and their family members' assets and liabilities. Members of the present Council of Ministers have submitted such statements when the Code came into being

or on their first assumption of office as the case may be, except one Deputy Minister who did not submit the statement on first assumption of office in 1967 but did so from 1969-70 onwards. These statements which are of a private and personal nature, are furnished in confidence for the Prime Ministers' information and it has not been the practice to disclose their details in the past. However, the question of making public the assets and liabilities of Ministers is under consideration. But pending a decision on this question, it would not be appropriate to disclose details of the statements such as variations in assets of Ministers after their assumption of office.

SHRI R. V. BADE: The statement is not complete. Part (b) of the question reads:

"the names of those Ministers whose movable and immovable property and that of the members of their families have varied since their first oath taking till date;"

This has not been answered.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आप का ध्यान डायरेक्शन 13 ए की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जो इस प्रकार है :

"Answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and, as far as possible, each part thereof shall be answered separately.

If, on his attention being drawn to an answer, the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition, he may direct the Minister to give a complete answer

इस में पब्लिक इन्डस्ट्रिज का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने पब्लिक इन्डस्ट्रिज का प्नी नहीं लिया है। उन्होंने कहा है — इट बुड नाट एप्रोप्रियस्ट

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have said that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. If he wants, I can read the statement.

श्री अशु लिमये : मैं डाइरेक्शन 13 ए के अन्तर्गत स्पीकर का रूलिंग चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI R. V. BADE: Part (b) of my question is:

"the names of those Ministers whose movable and immovable property and that of the members of their families have varied since their first oath taking till date".

That information has not been given.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रश्न करें ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर्स ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिये हैं, क्या उन का कोई बेरिफिकेशन हुआ है ।

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, Sir. Whatever statements have been given are of a private and personal nature, furnished in confidence for the information of the Prime Minister. It has not been the practice to disclose their details in the past. (Interruptions).

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा है कि मिनिस्टर्स ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिये हैं, क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उन का बेरिफिकेशन किया है ।

SHRI OM MEHTA: These are verified and the clarifications are sought whenever it is deemed necessary.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि सब मंत्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपनी सम्पत्ति का स्टेटमेंट देगे प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपनी सम्पत्ति का स्टेटमेंट किस को देगे, इस का खुलासा नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपना स्टेटमेंट किस को देगे । या वह पब्लिक को देगे ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The statement of assets and liabilities of the Prime Minister is placed on record.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है ।

"Pending a decision on this question, it will not be appropriate to disclose the details. . ."

इस बात को पांच साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में डिस्सिजन नहीं हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिस्सिजन कब होने वाला है । क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर की यह इच्छा नहीं है कि जनता में जो माना प्रकार के संगीत उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये ? इसलिये इस बारे में डिस्सिजन क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है ?

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have written to the Chief Ministers and the matter is under consideration. As soon as the replies from the Chief Ministers come, we will take a final decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, it has been stated:

"However, the question of making public the assets and liabilities of the Ministers is under consideration."

May I in that context ask the hon. Prime Minister who is present here as to since when the matter is under consideration and how soon they propose to finalise it?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already replied to it. Nothing can be said at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when it is under consideration, since what date it is under consideration, and soon they propose to finalise it?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Unless a final decision is taken, nothing can be said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I ask: Since when it is under consideration?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The matter is under consideration for some time. The matter was taken up in the Cabinet and it was discussed. I do not remember the date of the meeting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If she cannot give date, I want to know for how many years it is under consideration. She is trying to hide the things. I want to know as to for how many years it is under consideration.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is about a month.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the Government, when there were Governments of other parties in some States of the country, in West Bengal, etc., whether the assets were made public by the Ministers in those Governments? I want to know whether any such information is in the knowledge of the Government.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I want notice for this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the notice that he wants? Do you have any information about their assets? If you do not have, you say, you do not have.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We do not have any information.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Did they file the returns?

SHRI OM MEHTA: We do not have any information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the allegations of corruption, which are being made day-in and day-out throughout the country

by various people, against Ministers, particularly of the Centre, and in view of the fact that these allegations, if they go unrefuted, will only lend further credence in the public mind, I would like to know from the Government whether they consider it desirable or not that public statements should be made on this question of assets and liabilities; if they think that it is undesirable, they should say so; and if they think that it is desirable.... (interruptions)

Two wrongs do not make a right. . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Apply the principle to all equally.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I fully agree. What I am saying is this. Since the problem of corruption has, in the public mind, assumed very big dimensions in the recent couple of years or so, does Government consider it desirable or not that these things should be put before the public—the question of assets and liabilities of the Ministers—and if they consider it desirable, what is the difficulty which is holding up the consideration and the decision so long?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I have said, there is no difficulty as such. But until a decision is taken, I do not think it would be proper to give advice. One of the problems is this. Normally, I would say that this is a desirable thing to do, but we know how these things are used by some hon. members of the Opposition. Just now Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu raised the question of an amount of money that was transferred from my father's account to my account in London from his royalty account. There was nothing irregular in it. It was done according to prevalent rules and all concerned such as Reserve Bank etc. knew about it. But some members of the opposition use information in such a manner as to cause harassment and twist facts to create a false image. We have got to consider this aspect. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उस में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि ये विवरण जो निजी तथा वैयक्तिक स्वरूप के हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी कि सूचना के लिये गौपनीय ढंग से दिये जाते हैं, पहले इस तरह के बारे में देने की प्रथा नहीं थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह उत्तर गलत है। मेरे पास 1 दिसम्बर 1971 को सरकार द्वारा दिये गये एक सवाल का जवाब है। साबल राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह का था—

"Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names and number of the Central Government Ministers who own houses and plots in Delhi in their own name or in the names of their family members/relatives; the number of plots/buildings held by them in each case individually; and the estimated cost of lands and buildings held by them or in the names of their family members/relatives."

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जवाब दिया—

"A statement containing the required information is attached."

और यह पूरी इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास मौजूद है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या मकान और जमीन एसेट्स का हिस्सा नहीं हैं? 1971 में उस के बारे में सदन को जानकारी दी जा सकती थी, लेकिन 1975 में जानकारी देने में इन्कार किया जा रहा है। यह फैसला कब किया गया कि जो जानकारी पहले सदन को दी जा चुकी है, उस से भी अब सदन को वंचित रखा जाय?

श्री ओम मेहता : ऐसी बात नहीं है। यहां मकान की बात नहीं है अगर एप्रीकन्चर लड के बारे में पूछा गया था तो उस का जवाब दिया गया था। अगर किसी एक चीज के लिये पूछा जाय तो जवाब दिया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस का फैसला कीजिये।

क्या यह सच है कि पहले सरकार की नीति थी कि जानकारी दी जाय, लेकिन अब नीति बदल गई है और जानकारी देना बन्द कर दिया गया है? यह क्या जवाब है?

श्री ओम मेहता : कोई नीति नहीं बदली है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस समय भी लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष थे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्रश्न का जवाब देने नहीं बैठा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप जवाब दें.....।

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister. He has replied whatever it is.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: While the Government has stated that the matter of declaring the assets by Ministers in public is under consideration, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government will also make public the assets and liabilities of Members of Parliament, not alone of Ministers.... (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Ministers, the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, MPs, MLAs all should declare their assets at the time of their taking the oath.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our Socialist legislators have already declared their properties and liabilities.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, while it is a matter of satisfaction that the Government is considering this matter of making the assets public, whether it is a fact that every Minister or a Member of Parliament like every other citizen is expected under the law to file an income-tax return including assets and liabilities,

to the competent authorities and these documents, by changes in the income-tax law, have already been made public and that any one can get a copy of it and that there is no secret about it. I would like to know the legal position.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The hon. Member is right. Anybody can go and get a copy of the return filed

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the changed income-tax law, anybody can get it.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I would like to make it clear. It is open to anyone to obtain from the authorities concerned on presenting a written application, a copy of any individual's including any Minister's annual income and wealth returns for scrutiny. It is open to the Income-tax and Wealth-tax authorities to decline to furnish such information if they do not consider it to be in public interest.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह तो हम ने पूछा ही नहीं है, यह तो इन्होंने अपनी तरफ से कह दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो जवाब दिया गया है, इस में लिखा है—मम्बरस आफ दि कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने और अपने परिवार के सम्बन्धियों के खर्च तथा कमाई सब चीजों का ब्योरा देंगे। कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स में प्रधान मंत्री जी भी आती हैं, तो ये किस को हिसाब देंगे? यह बहुत जरूरी सवाल है और जरूरी इस लिये हो जाता है कि ये कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स के लोग तब तक सही जवाब नहीं देंगे जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी बैदाश नहीं होती हैं।

श्री ओम मेहता : जब 1964 में कोड आफ कण्ट्रक्ट इस सदन की टेबिल पर रखा गया था

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उत्तम प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम नहीं था।

श्री ओम मेहता : सत्याराम कमेटी ने जो रिक्मेण्डेशन दी थी, उस में ऐसा नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ये अपना ब्योरा राष्ट्रपति जी को दें, स्पीकर को किसी क. दें।

SHRI OM MEHTA: She has been placing on record her own statement of assets and liabilities along with the statements of her colleagues even though there is no specific provision in the Code on this point concerning the Prime Minister.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस का मतलब है यह अपनी जमीन-जायदाद का हिसाब भी नहीं देंगे।

Shifting of Office of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*507. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is required, in course of his duties, to maintain free rapport and close association with various Ministries of Central Government, State Ministers and officials visiting Delhi, Members of Parliament, Social Workers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and Organisations;

(b) whether the Commissioner has complained about his inability to attend to this part of his duties effectively and efficiently when his office is situated at Ramakrishna Puram, more than 10 k.m. from Central Secretariat complex and Parliament House; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to shift Commissioner's office to a central place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Adequate and suitable office accommodation is not available near the Central Secretariat complex and Parliament House and hence it has not been possible to shift the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Ramakrishnapuram.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: May I know whether it is not a fact that Government buildings are being occupied by Ex-MPs, retired officers and even organisations for the last so many years and Government have not cared to get them vacated and so Government finds it difficult...

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question; you have started making a speech.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I am putting the question. It is stated that there is no accommodation available and in this context I want to know whether it is not a fact that Government accommodation is being occupied by so many Ex-MPs, and retired officers and Government has not cared to get them vacated.

MR. SPEAKER: Suggestion for action.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: It is a specific question.

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is not about residential accommodation.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: The Commissioner is asking for shifting this office to a central place for a long time and Government is saying about lack of accommodation. I want to know why they have not taken a decision so far.

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is a ban on construction of accommodation and as soon as that ban is lifted and more accommodation becomes available near the secretariat complex it will be considered. We have been writing to the Works and Housing Ministry, not once but several times. In 1973 also we wrote when Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri was the Minister; they could not find any place near this complex. But the present accommodation is also Government accommodation and Ramakrishnapuram is part of Delhi.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: From time to time the members of SC and ST have been writing to the Ministry in this regard. I want to know from him clearly whether he feels that his office should be near the Parliament House so that Members may keep in touch with him from day to day. I want to know his mind; what he thinks about it?

MR. SPEAKER: If he speaks through you that is not of very much service to himself.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already said that when the ban is lifted and more accommodation becomes available we can again consider it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Would he consider shifting Commissioner's office to some of the bungalows of Members of Parliament who have ceased to be Members of Parliament and are still occupying the bungalows?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Residential accommodation can't be converted into office accommodation.

श्री पद्मा लाल बाकपाल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी लोक सभा के बहूत से दफ्तर उच्चर गई इमारत में चले गये हैं जिस की वजह से बहुत से कमरे खाली हैं, तो क्या यह दफ्तर पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग में नहीं लाया जा सकता ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।)

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : अध्यक्ष म
इनका जो ऑफिस रामकृष्णपुरम में है
वह यहां से 10 किलोमीटर दूरी पर है और
चंडीगढ़ में जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर लगा हुआ है
उसका ऑफिस तो वहां पर है लेकिन वह
बैठता यहां दिल्ली में है 150 मील के
फासले पर। तो वह चंडीगढ़ में जा कर क्यों
नहीं रहता है ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is not relevant.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Minister said just now that it is not the policy of the Government to convert a private residence into an office. I do appreciate it and support it. But, may I know how Government has converted No. 9 Ashoka Road which was previously occupied by the Ministers and Members into an office? It has become a den for anti-social elements during night. It is difficult for us to reside nearby. How he has done it?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Generally, accommodation is controlled by the Works and Housing Ministry. It is not for the Home Ministry to control accommodation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am living in No. 7 Ashoka Road.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the hon. Member said that anti-social elements are residing there. Are J. C. M. people anti-social elements? This is a very serious matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order can be raised during Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Number 9, Ashoka Road has housed an Office called J. C. M. This has been given by the Home Ministry. He can call those who reside there as anti-social elements? I say there are many

hon. Members in this House who are also anti-social elements.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are all good people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is most unfortunate No. 9 Ashoka Road has been allotted by the Government to the recognised Federations—J. C. M. (Joint Consultative Machinery) National level. They are all respectable Members of the Federation. How can he call them as anti-social elements?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let Shri Banerjee come and see what happens there. I live there. I have already spoken to the Minister. I see there are anti-social elements. I do not call him. It is unfortunate that this gentleman talks like that all the time without understanding anything. Let him not talk like that in the House. (Interruptions). Let him come and see what happens there in the night. I challenge Mr. Speaker I again state that—let him come and see what happens there. Nobody hold any meeting there. (Interruptions). I do not call him or the J. C. M. as anti-social elements (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can he say that anti-social elements as there? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I am not calling anybody.

सुबह से आते हैं जैसे कि पहले कहीं बात हो चुकी होती है जिस की वजह से ऐसे बात करते हैं। आप काम चलने दीजिये, क्यों अननसेसरी रिमाक्स कर देते हैं।

(Interruptions)

इंजीनियर उद्यमियों की सहायता

* 508. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंजीनियर उद्यमियों को सहायता देने की क्या योजना है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) यह योजना कब से लागू की गई थी ; और

(घ) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). With a view to motivating young engineers for self-employment by starting small industries, they are given training in the general principles of management at selected institutions. Further a scheme to grant subsidy on interest paid by such engineer entrepreneurs to the financial institutions has also been initiated.

(c) and (d). The scheme of training was introduced in January, 1971 and by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan about 18 per cent of the engineers who had undergone training are known to have taken steps to start their own enterprises. The scheme of subsidy on interest was finalised and circulated among State Governments in August, 1974. No claim for payment of subsidy has so far been received.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल मेरा जो था उसके जवाब में आपने कहा है :

"The scheme of training was introduced in January 1971 and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan about 18 per cent of the engineers who had undergone training are known to have taken steps to start their own enterprises."

आपने बड़ा अच्छा उत्तर दिया है कि केवल 18 प्रतिशत बेकार इंजीनियर लगाये गये । मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि 21-12-73 तक 23203 इंजीनियर बेकार थे डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ एम्प्लायमेंट ऐंड ट्रेनिंग के आंकड़ों के आधार पर, आज कितने इंजीनियर बेकार हैं । कितने इंजीनियर्स को आपने काम पर लगाया है या उद्यम के लिये पैसा दिया है और किस किस स्टेट में कितने इंजीनियर्स ने वह धंधा लगाया है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : श्री फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में 43 हजार लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई थी जिसमें से 800 लोगों ने अपनी अपनी इंडस्ट्री लगाई और उसका स्टेटवाइन योग इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा सवाल तो स्पेसिफिक था कि आज कितने इंजीनियर बेकार हैं ? आपने 18 परसेंट इंजीनियर्स को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया । मुझे यह बताना है कि आज की तारीख में कितने इंजीनियर बेकार हैं ? किम किम राज्य में कितने इंजीनियरों को आपने उद्यम में लगाया है और उनको कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं वह उन इंजीनियर्स के हैं जिन्होंने ट्रेनिंग रिसीव किया है और उनमें से कितनों ने इंडस्ट्री सेट अप की है तथा कितनों ने ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद भी इंडस्ट्री सेट अप नहीं की है ।

पूरे देश में कितने इंजीनियर बेकार हैं इसके आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आने कितनी धनराशि आने दिमाग में इंजीनियर्स को काम में लगाने के निये नियत की है और कितने इंजीनियर्स को आने कितनी धनराशि कर्ज के रू में दी है और किस आधार पर दी है तथा उसका रेट आर इंटरेस्ट क्या है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : यह जो आरम्भनायक इंजीनियर थे इनकेके लिये एक स्पेशल मकीम थी उसमें 5 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर उनको रकबा दिया जाता है और बाकी जो नार्मल इंटरेस्ट है उनका तो डिफरेंस है वह फाइनेशियल इस्टीमेशन या गवर्नमेंट पे करती है। मैं आगे यह कहा था कि फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में इस स्कीम के तहत 43 हजार लोगों ने ट्रेनिंग ली जिसमें से 800 लोगों ने इंडिपेंडेंट इंडस्ट्री सेटअप की। बाकी ने कोई काम लिया या नहीं इसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री बलराम साठे : कितनी धनराशि दी ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या जवाब नहीं दिया ? इनका कुछ संबंध होना चाहिए जो प्रश्न आने किया उसमें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा कहना यह था कि कितने प्रश्न का उत्तर या तो स्पेसिफिक देना चाहिए या यह कहना चाहिये कि बी आर कनेक्टिंग डेटा।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have a figure as to how much money has been spent on this scheme for training. This is Rs. 59.35 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा जी, ये आप के ही शिष्य हैं। आपने ही ऐसा करना सिखाया है। उनको क्या पता था कि आपको इधर आ बैठना है।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have already said that the figure as to how many engineers are unemployed in this country is not available.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir the statement which the hon. Minister has given in reply to the question makes a very interesting reading. He says...

MR. SPEAKER: Before you will finish your introduction, I will have to declare the Question Hour over.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I would like to ask a specific question. Is he not aware of the fact that there are a large number of engineers and technocrats wanting to do jobs—in fact, they are welcomed abroad, but, unfortunately not in this country—but, they are deprived of certain infra-structures, financial assistance and knowledge of expertise and know-how? It is not merely a question of giving interest. But, what are you doing in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The employment of the engineers necessarily depends upon the growth of the industries in the country. But, in regard to such of those who have the courage, entrepreneurship and ability, to set up some industries and who want to set up some industries on their own, we have to create conditions where for lack of credit facilities and infra-structure, they are not prevented from taking up some of these projects.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Planned development in Gurgaon.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not want any insinuations to be made. I am only

explaining the position that under this scheme, engineers are being trained for a period of three months where reorientation is given to them and they are made aware of the various schemes that are available to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
How many engineers are unemployed?

SHRI T. A. PAI: As long as engineering colleges function, as long as every year, a large number of engineers pass out of the colleges, as long as industrial growth does not grow as fast as it should, there will be this problem of unemployed engineers in this country.

Out of 4300 engineers who have received training, about 800 had set up their own industries. They were entitled also to credit from the commercial banks; even if they were paying a high rate of interest a subsidy was given to cover the difference between five per cent and the rate of interest the bank charged them. The rest of them did not come forward to set up their industries and they got absorbed in other industries. Such of those who joined the other industries after this training found it very beneficial to have undergone this training. This scheme is being continued and is being enlarged.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

T.V. Unit in Public Sector

509. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any T.V. manufacturing unit in the Public Sector in India;

(b) if so, the name of such unit and the number of T.V. sets produced by it, size-wise and month-wise during the last one year; and

(c) the prices fixed by it for T.V. sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Three units are at present manufacturing T.V. sets in the public sector in India. These are the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad, Radio & Electricals Manufacturing Co., Mysore and Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, Trivandrum. The first is a wholly Central Government-owned company, while the other two are in the state public sector (Karnataka and Kerala respectively). The number of T.V. sets produced by them size-wise and month-wise during the last one year as well as the prices fixed by them are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9334/75].

In addition to the above, five more public sector agencies have been issued letters of intent in the organised sector which are now under implementation. Approvals have been also granted to eight public sector agencies in the small scale sector of which one viz. the Andhra Pradesh Small Industries Development Corporation is implementing the approved project in the joint sector and the rest of the approved projects are in the process of being implemented.

Panic created by armed rapists among women workers in Paiswani Diversion Scheme under Karwai Police Circle

*510. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news-item in 'Daily Action' dated the 25th February, 1975 that a gang of armed rapists has created panic among Harijan women working in the Paiswani

Diversion Scheme under Karwai Police circle;

(b) whether the terror stricken labourers, most of them coming from Bilaspur area of Madhya Pradesh, had begun fleeing the project site; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, one incident of alleged abduction and rape of a harijan woman worker in the Paiswani Diversion Scheme, village Barbare under the jurisdiction of P. S. Karvi in district Banda had been reported on February 21, 1975. A case was registered under section 366/368/376 IPC on the complaint of the woman's husband and investigated. She was traced on February 23, 1975 and restored to her husband. Four of the five accused in the case have been arrested and remanded to jail custody. The fifth accused is absconding and proceedings under sections 82/83 Cr. P. C. have been initiated against him. The investigation of the case is in progress. No other such incident has been reported from this area. About 500 workers are reported to be working in the Paiswani Diversion scheme even now. It is not true that there is panic in that area or that the workers had started fleeing from the project site on account of any alleged panic. The police have made arrangements for regular patrolling of the area.

Projects undertaken for Tribal Development in Fourth Plan

*511. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects for tribal development undertaken during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the development works carried out, with the cost incurred on each item of work on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9335/75].

Share of Cadbury-Fry in Import of Cocoa

*512. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the tonnage and value of Cocoa imports from general currency and rupee currency licensed to actual users;

(b) what is the share of Cadbury-Fry India Limited in the above imports;

(c) whether it is a fact that huge amount of profits, technical fees and royalties are being remitted by this company in foreign exchange to their headquarters; and

(d) is it a fact that this favouritism is shown to this company because T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. are closely associated with the distribution of their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) For the licensing period 1973-74 firms carried on the books of the Directorate General of Technical Development were recommended issue of licences for import of cocoa beans/cocoa powder etc. For the following values from the sources mentioned below:—

G. C. A. . . . Rs. 14.88 lakhs

R. P. A. . . . Rs. 34.16 lakhs

These import licences were recommended in value only.

(b) Share of Cadbury Fry in the value of import licences recommended during the above period was as under:—

G. C. A. . . . Rs. 2,92,500 (19.8%)

R. P. A. . . . Rs. 8,77,300 (25.65%)

(c) In 1973 the remittances made by the Company on account of dividends, royalty, consulting fees and others were Rs. 57.49 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

M/s Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd.

*513. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 9775 on 9th May, 1974 regarding mismanagement and financial crisis in M/s Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd. and state:

(a) the specific steps taken so far for revival of the finances, and restructuring of the management, of M/s Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company will have large outstanding liabilities which it is unable to meet; and

(c) whether the company has any profitable long-term orders on hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Assistance from Government as has been asked for to ease the current financial situation has been furnished. As for restructuring of management, steps to progressively restructure and strengthen management are being actively considered.

153 LS.—2.

(b) It is true that right now the Company is not in a position to meet all the outstanding liabilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Subsidy for Establishment of Industrial Units in Backward Districts

*515. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government offered 15 per cent subsidy for establishment of Industrial units in selected identified backward districts;

(b) if so, the total provision made for meeting subsidy claims during the current year and 1975-76;

(c) whether the State Governments are withholding claims for subsidy for want of fund from Central Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/envisaged to honour subsidy claims and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) For industrial units taking effective steps on or after 1-3-1975 for establishment in selected identified backward districts, the subsidy will be 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment or Rs. 15 lakhs, whichever is lower.

(b) Total provision during the current year is Rs. 4 crores. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for the Year 1975-76.

(c) and (d). Some claims for subsidy have been received very late from some States which are being examined and will be met out of the provision made for the year 1975-76.

Pay Scales of Police Personnel in Delhi

*516. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to revise the pay scales of Police personnel in Delhi on the basis of recommendations of Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The revised pay scales for all categories of posts in the Delhi Police with the exception of eight workshop/artisan categories were sanctioned on the 29th January, 1975 and are being implemented since then. Revised scales for the remaining eight categories are expected to be notified shortly.

Issue of Letters of Intent/Licences for Oxygen Gas Units

*517. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued for oxygen gas units during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the demand and total capacity of gas production in Northern Zone;

(c) whether such units have to sell their products within a short distance (about 100 miles) because of high cost of transportation of heavy cylinders; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove regional imbalance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued by Government from time to time are being published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", "Indian Trade Journal", supplement to "Journal of Industry & Trade" and "Monthly List of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The demand for Oxygen in Northern Zone comprising of Delhi, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is estimated at 46 million cubic metres by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The installed capacity in the region is 11.56 million cubic metres and an additional capacity of 102.31 million cubic metres has been approved for the region.

(c) While there is no restriction on the sale of industrial gases, it is more economical for the units to sell the gas within a radius of about 250 kms. because of difficulty in the transport of heavy cylinders.

(d) The oxygen gas industry has been reviewed recently and additional capacities have been approved, wherever necessary, to remove possible regional imbalances.

स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा निमित्त कपड़ा

*518 श्री कूल खन्ड वर्मा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा जिसका राष्ट्रीय सूती कपड़ा निगम ने अधिग्रहण कर लिया था; निमित्त कपड़े को शानों पर 36.5 मीटर लम्बाई अंकित की जाती है जब कि वास्तव

में कपड़े की लम्बाई केवल 34.5 मीटर होती है और इसका परिणाम यह है कि प्रत्येक कपड़े के धान में औसतन आधे मीटर से तीन चौथाई मीटर कपड़ा कम होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मिल के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक रूति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. पी. मोर्य) : (क) और (ख). पता चला है कि स्वदेशी काटन एवं फ्लार मिल्स इंदौर में बने लट्ठे के कपड़े के दो टुकड़ों (पीसों) में 36.5 मीटर और 36 मी. की लम्बाई होने की मुहर लगायी गई थी जिनकी लम्बाई वास्तव में क्रमशः 2.00 और 0.5 मीटर कम थी। जांच करने पर पाया गया कि ऐसा एक कर्मचारी द्वारा सद्भाविक गलती के कारण हुआ था और कपड़े की लम्बाई सामान्यतया वही होती है जितनी उस पर अंकित मुहर में होती है। मिल के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों को अधिक साकं रहने को और पुनः ऐसी गलतियां न होने पाए इसका सुनिश्चित करने का कह दिया गया है।

Rejection of Application of Kerala Electronics Development Corporation for producing Picture Tubes

*519. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of the Kerala Electronics Development Corporation for licence to produce T.V. Picture tubes has been rejected; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The application of the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation for licence to produce T. V. picture tubes was rejected on the ground that adequate capacity has been already approved for the item.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Mandi

*520. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automatic telephone exchange has been sanctioned for Mandi in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay in installation of this exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Automatic Exchange was proposed to be installed in a rented building. Since it has not been possible to obtain a suitable building on rent for the purpose, it is now proposed to construct a departmental building, to house the proposed Auto Exchange.

Report of Committee on Newspaper Economics and setting up of Second Press Commission

*521. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Newspaper economics has been examined by Government; and

(b) whether Government are considering to set up a Second Press Commission on the basis of this report, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GAJRAL): (a) The report of the Committee on Newspaper Economics is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

Enquiry Committee on Police Firing in Jama Masjid Area

*522. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed an Enquiry Committee on the incident of police firing in Jama Masjid area recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Indo-Iraq Agreement in the field of Science and Technology

*523. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Iraq on 1st March, 1975 in the field of Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement provides for exchange of Scientific information and Scientists and Joint research programmes of mutual interest in the different fields of science and technology such as construction designs materials research, petroleum research, chemical and petrochemical research, engineering and other mutually agreed areas. The CSIR will also assist and arrange for the recruitment of Indian experts in various fields of science and technology for assignment with the Foundation of Scientific Research for a period of 1-2 years on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon.

Graduates, Post-Graduates, Engineers, Doctors and Matriculates in Orissa

4877. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Graduates, Post-graduates, Engineers, Doctors and Matriculates in Orissa.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The numbers of graduates, post-graduates, engineers, doctors and matriculates in Orissa as per the 1971 census are not yet available as the data are still being processed. However, according to another enquiry conducted simultaneously with the 1971 census, through a schedule known as the degree-holder and technical personnel card, the numbers are as under:—

1. Graduates (all subjects)	35,228
2. Post-graduates (all subjects)	7,869
3. Persons (all levels of education) having subject field 'Medicine' (allopathy & others)	2,710
4. Persons (all levels of education) having subject field 'Engineering & technology'	6,932

The extent of coverage and omission is not known because the card was canvassed on a self-enumeration and voluntary basis.

Export of Coal and its requirements within the Country

4878. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently finalised agreements for export of coal;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which coal is to be exported from India, along with the price settled therefor; and

(c) the monthly output and the quantity required for consumption in the country for domestic as well as industrial purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The agreements for export of coal to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Burma, Ceylon and Nepal are finalised from time to time for specified periods. Some agreements covering different periods of 1975 have been finalised. Being commercial transactions, it is not in the public interest to disclose the details regarding the prices settled.

The monthly out-put of coal has exceeded 8 million tonnes and is showing an increasing trend. This is considered adequate to meet the current domestic and industrial demands in the country leaving a small surplus for export.

Realignment of Kangra Valley Railway

4879. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Irrigation has failed to place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Railway Ministry for undertaking the re-alignment

of the submerged portion of the Kangra Valley Railways;

(b) whether the failure of the Irrigation Ministry to release suitable funds to the Railways has resulted in considerable delay in the early construction of re-alignment causing serious dislocation to the economy of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons for not releasing the amount as and when demanded by the Railway authorities; and

(d) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the Officers who failed to arrange the release of amount in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Efforts have been made to place adequate funds at the disposal of the Railways from time to time though due to constraint of resources it has not been always possible to advance the full amount as and when asked for. It would be difficult to assess as to how much of the delay in construction could be solely attributed to this account.

(d) Does not arise.

Bombay-Panaji Micro-Wave Link

4880. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of the works on Bombay-Panaji Micro-Wave Link; and

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Bombay-Panaji Microwave link consists of 11 stations including the two terminal stations at Bombay and Panaji. Land acquisition has been completed. Building and

tower foundations at all the stations are in progress and building are expected to be completed by 3rd quarter of 1975-76. The radio equipments ordered on Hungry are expected by 3rd quarter of 1975-76. The tower materials and other equipments from Indian Supplies are being progressively received.

(b) The scheme is expected to be commissioned in the year 1976-77.

**दामोदर घाटी में कोयला खानों में
भाग लगना**

4881 : श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी स्थित कोयला खानों के अन्दर ही अन्दर भाग लगी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तब कब से और इससे अब तक अनुमानित क्षति का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस भाग कब बुझाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस पर अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1971, 1972 तथा 1973 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार की कोयला खानों में भाग की 134 घटनाएँ घटीं जिनसे कुल 12.05 लाख टन कोयले की हानि हुई ।

(ग) कोयला खानों में भाग की रोकथाम के लिए उठाये गए कदमों में ये सम्मिलित है— खार्ड काटना, उखनन, बालू और मिट्टी से ढक देना, दरारों, विबरों और छिद्रों को बन्द कर देना तथा भाग की प्राशंका से बचने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक उपाय करना । कोयला बोर्ड द्वारा सभी कोयला खानों को सुरक्षात्मक

कार्यों के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	राशि (रुपयों में)
1970-71	8,78,422
1971-72	8,90,835
1972-73	12,32,172
1973-74	4,07,473

आगरा सोरो टेलेफोन लाइन

4882 : श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यूली सुगर फैक्ट्री से आगरा के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन है जब कि सोरो नगर पालिका से जो सुगर फैक्ट्री से केवल 6 मील दूर है, सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सोरो नगर पालिका से आगरा तक टेलीफोन ट्रंक लाइन की व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ।

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा):

(क) न्यूली सुगर फैक्ट्री से आगरा के लिए कोई सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन नहीं है । इस फैक्ट्री में एक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर रहा है जो कि कासमंज टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से दिया गया है । सोरो में एक छोटा प्राटो-मैटिक एक्सचेंज है, जिसके स्थानीय क्षेत्र के भीतर सोरो नगरपालिका का कार्यालय स्थित है ।

(ख) सं.रों नगरपालिका का कार्यालय सं.रों के छं.टे घाटं.मैटिक एक्सचेंज के स्थानीय एक्सचेंज इलाके में स्थित है और सं.रों एक्सचेंज का मूल सम्बन्ध कासगंज एक्सचेंज से है। इस स्थिति में एक ऐसे उपभातगा को आगरा से जुड़ा हुआ टेलीफोन देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है जो कि किसी अन्य एक्सचेंज के इलाके में पड़ता हो।

Scrutiny of Applications of Firms having more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity

4883. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications, the names of firms, broad features of application, of firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have been scrutinised after imposition of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Licensing Committee;

(b) the number of cases in last 3 years wherein the recommendations of the Licensing Committee for reducing equity has been opposed by the administrative Ministry, the names of the firms and facts about the same;

(c) whether they have not been implemented; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Separate statistics regarding applications for industrial licensing from companies with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have not been maintained.

(b) Decisions are taken regarding the question of reduction in the foreign equity held by the foreign majority

companies keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government in respect of dilution of foreign shareholdings as well as under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Users of Coca Cola Trade Mark

4884. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many users of Coca Cola Trade Mark are there in our country; names of the firms, and under what Act and rules this brand name/trade mark is being utilised by more than one different bottling plants in the country;

(b) whether Coca Cola, USA is holding the patent registered in our country; if so, whether there is any agreement between Coca Cola, America and the Indian bottlers for using the trade name in the country; and

(c) the arrangement for 'Fanta' and 'Soda' the date of the patent and the arrangement with the Indian bottling plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There were 21 Registered Users of the Trade Mark "Coca-Cola" as on 31st December, 1974. The names of these 21 Users are given in the Statement. It is the right of a registered proprietor of a Trade Mark to licence his Trade Mark to anyone he likes. There is no provision in the Law against the licensing of Trade Mark to more than one user. However, under the Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958 (Sections 48 and 49), a registered proprietor of a Trade Mark may register the licensee of his

trade mark as a registered user. Under these provisions, 21 companies referred to above have been registered as registered users. The registration of the registered user is based on written agreement between the parties, i.e. Registered Proprietor, Coca-Cola Company and each of the above 21 Registered users.

(b) The Coca-cola Company U.S.A. is the registered proprietor of the trade mark "Coca-cola". There is registered user agreement between M/s The Coca-cola Company, U.S.A. and the Indian companies for using the trade mark.

(c) 'Fanta' is a trade mark owned by the Coca-cola Company U.S.A. 21 companies have registered as registered users of this trade mark on the basis of registered user agreement entered into between the parties. The word 'soda' is only a descriptive term and it is not a trade mark.

Statement

1. M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation, U.S.A.
2. M/s. Pure Drinks (Cal) Private Limited, Punjab.
3. M/s. Pure Drinks (N.D.) Pvt. Ltd., Punjab.
4. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Patiala City.
5. M/s. Pure Beverages Ltd., Ahmedabad.
6. M/s. Soft Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Maudrai.
7. M/s. Poona Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Southern Bottlers Pvt.
9. M/s. Erasmo De-Sequeria Trading as Fablil Gasase Nove.
10. M/s. Sanghi Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Indore.
11. Shri Krishna Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
12. Saurashtra Bottling Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot.

13. Bangalore Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

14. Premnath Monga Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

15. Punjab Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Candigarh.

16. Tripty Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Orissa.

17. Beverages and Food Products Pvt. Ltd., Assam.

18. Sri Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Sirpur.

19. Steel City Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Sambalpur.

20. Kanpur Bottling Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

21. Agra Beverages Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Delhi-6.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

4885 : श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम 1974-75 के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के लिए 174.28 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की स्कीमें स्वीकृत की गई थी। यह धनराशि राज्य सरकार को दी जा चुकी है। अधिकतम सीमा के अलावा राज्य सरकार ने 58.51 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता का हाल में ही अनुरोध किया है और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

4886. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध करने हेतु हाल ही में कोई योजना मंजूर की है ;

(ख) इस योजना से राज्यवार कितने लोगों को लाभ प्राप्त होने की संभावना है, और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को ऋण के रूप में यदि कोई धन राशि दी जायगी तो कितनी और किस कार्य के लिए तथा ऋण की प्रदायगी की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : मध्य प्रदेश के लिये 1974-75 के दौरान रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 17 स्कीमों में स्वीकृत की गई है, जिन पर 174.28 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे तथा रोजगार क्षमता 2096 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की होगी। स्कीम का ब्यौरा विवरण-1 में बताया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

पत्रकाल में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 9336/75]

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत स्कीमों में सभी राज्य के लिये स्वीकृत की गई है और जिलेवार नहीं है। अतः लाभान्वित होने वाले संभावित व्यक्तियों के जिलेवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) उदार शर्तों पर 1546 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों व्यक्तियों के लिये 167.65 लाख रुपये की मूल पूँजी/सीमान्त धन ऋण के रूप में व्यवस्था की गई है। यह राशि सामान्यतया विभिन्न प्रकार की स्वरोजगार स्कीमों अनुबंध 1 में सूचीबद्ध की कुल लागत का 10 प्रतिशत है। इस

लिये प्रत्येक स्कीम के लिये स्वीकृत की गई राशि परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत से भिन्न है। मूल पूँजी/सीमान्त धन ऋण, का भुगतान बैंक ऋण के भुगतान के बाद आरम्भ किया जायगा।

Charges on Turn-over of Coca Cola

4887. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation charges 22 per cent or so on turn-over of Coca Cola, Fanta, Orange and Soda from the bottlers in our country; if so, under what arrangement and authority approval was made;

(b) whether as the turn-over of plant increases, the Coca Cola bottling plants have to pay more for the concentrates; if so, facts thereof;

(c) how 17 additional Coca Cola bottling plants were sanctioned, if they were under registration; and

(d) whether any capital goods import was granted and if so, the name of the firm and the grant of capital goods during the Fourth Five Year Plan and justifications for recommending it by Capital Goods Committee, the source of import and value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any such arrangement between the private parties. Except under FERA, this is not a matter which would need Government approval.

(c) The Coca Cola bottling plants have been given approval either under the provisions of the (I&R) Act, 1951, or registered with the DGTD in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

President's Assent to U.P. Legislation amending C.R.P.C.

4888. (SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Governments and particularly the Government of U.P. have brought to his notice that withdrawal of judicial powers from executive magistrates is affecting the law and order situation; and

(b) whether the Government of U. P. has enacted amendment in new Cr. P. C. and the same legislation is still awaiting assent of President of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The President has withheld assent for the Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by the State Legislature.

केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के कार्यालयों के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4889. श्री सूधाकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों तथा उनके अधीन कार्यालयों ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा उनके अधीन कार्यालयों को कितने पत्र भेजे ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पत्र अंग्रेजी में थे और कितने हिन्दी में ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों के सभी कार्यालयों को इस बात की जानकारी है कि

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी में लिखे पत्र स्वीकार किये जाते हैं और हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही दिये जाते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के उन कार्यालयों को, जो अब भी राज्य सरकारों के विभागों तथा कार्यालयों को अंग्रेजी में उत्तर भेजते हैं, ये निर्देश दे दिये गये हैं कि वे ऐसा न करें तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त पत्र व्यवहार के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। परन्तु जिन राज्यों ने केन्द्र के साथ पत्र व्यवहार के लिये हिन्दी भाषा को अपनाया है उनसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इन राज्यों से अप्रैल, 1973 में मार्च, 1974 तक 60,945 पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुये।

(ग) राज्यों तथा केन्द्र के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार की भाषा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 346 और यथासंशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार नियमित की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को इन उपबंधों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये इन निर्देशों का ज्ञान है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाना चाहिये।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान। मंत्रालयों/विभागों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन निर्देशों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निरीक्षण स्थल (चैक पाइंट्स) की व्यवस्था करें।

Self-Sufficiency in X-Ray Films

4890. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of all types of X-Ray films required per annum in the country;

(b) total quantity of all types of X-Ray films produced per annum in the country;

(c) total quantity of various kinds of X-Ray films imported during the last three years and the foreign exchange incurred for the same;

(d) whether Government have any plan to make India self-sufficient in respect of X-Ray film's production during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total quantity of all types of X-ray films required by 1978-79 has been estimated to be 5 million sq. metres per annum. The demand during 1975 is expected to be of the order of 1.7 million sq. metres;

(b) The production of X-ray films in the country during the last three years has been as follows:—

Year	Total production (in sq. metres)
1972-73	6,78,210
1973-74	5,85,456
1974-75 (upto January, 1975)	6,65,849

(c) The total quantity of various kinds of X-ray films and plates imported during the last three years to-

gether with the value of imports is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity in lakh sq. metres	Value in Rs. lakhs
1972-73	31.29	235.08
1973-74	12.61	151.53
1974-75 (upto October, 1974)	6.72	79.62

(d) and (e). M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a public sector enterprise, is the only unit manufacturing X-Ray films in the country. Their present installed capacity for the manufacture of X-Ray films is 1 million sq. metres per annum. The Company propose to increase their capacity to 5 million sq. metres to meet the expected increase in demand for X-Ray films by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Their expansion scheme has been included in the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan for this scheme. The Company are negotiating with leading manufacturers of X-Ray films abroad for obtaining suitable collaboration for the purpose.

**Poisoning of Mushahars of Village
Brahmpur, P. S. Jaley, District
Darbhanga by a Land-owner**

4891. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 14th February, 1975, six Scheduled Caste persons (Mushahars) of village Brahmpur, P. S. Jaley, District Darbhanga in Bihar died because of having eaten poisoned foodstuff given by one big land-owner of the village;

(b) whether despite timely information to the police all but one corpse

were cremated at gun point by the upper caste land-owner concerned;

(c) whether police is suppressing these murders through poisoning; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken against the poisoning to death of these helpless Harijans and the suppression by the police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Computer Maintenance Commission

4892. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved the setting up of a Computer Maintenance Commission;

(b) if so, the broad functions of this Commission; and

(c) the initial investment involved in setting up of this Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has approved, as part of the Fifth Plan programme of the Department of Electronics, the establishment of a Computer Maintenance Corporation (not Commission). The Corporation will primarily be concerned with the maintenance of computers imported into the country. The broad objectives of the Corporation are:

(i) To plan, to coordinate and carry out maintenance of imported computers and associated equipment;

(ii) To design, to instal and to maintain data communication

and terminal equipment, other than that carried out under the purview of the Ministry of Communication;

(iii) to conduct training in all aspects of computer maintenance;

(iv) to function as a central repository of computer spares and materials.

The total outlay on test and repair equipment, maintenance, training, research and development is estimated to be Rs. 1.84 crores initially, which would be met by equity and Government loans.

Attempts by Naga Hostiles to go to China

4893. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attempts made by the Naga hostiles to proceed to China during the last three years;

(b) the number of attempts in which the Nagas succeeded; and

(c) the number of attempts foiled and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Two attempts have been made by the underground Nagas to proceed to China during the last three years. One gang of approximately 100 Nagas is reported to have started for China during September, 1974. Our Security Forces were able to intercept this gang and could account for about 42 members of this gang. About 60-70 underground Nagas who were members of this gang are reported to have crossed over to Burma. Another gang

of about 143 underground Nagas is reported to have started for China in the month of December, 1974. Our Security Forces have foiled the attempt of this gang and have accounted for 109 members of this gang, out of which 105 have been apprehended and 4 have been killed.

Utmost vigilance is being maintained on the borders and tight security arrangements continue inside Nagaland to stop ex-filtration of such China bound gangs.

Demand for Elections in Gujarat

4894. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that the Leaders of Congress(O) of Gujarat launched a campaign on 23rd February, 1975 for collecting signatures of voters on a "citizens mandate" for early elections in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State of Gujarat is passing through a period of severe drought. Scarcity conditions are acute in 16 out of 19 districts in the State. The normal life of the people has been widely disrupted. The State administration at various levels will be under increasing strain during the coming months and all its efforts would require to be wholly concentrated in the task of providing relief to the people in distress. The Government do not, therefore, consider it appropriate to hold elections to the State Assembly now. The earliest possible time to consider for holding elections would be after the monsoon such as in the month of September or October.

Grant of Pension to a Freedom Fighter from Hamirpur District

4895. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme of 1972, the pension is granted to a freedom fighter who had been sentenced to a minimum of six months imprisonment and who was released on the expiry of five months as a result of jail remission of one month;

(b) whether some freedom fighters were released before the expiry of five months as a result of getting special remission for acts of courage, special work;

(c) if so, whether they have been refused pension;

(d) whether Karim of Hamirpur District, U.P. is one of such freedom fighters who get special remission of 15 days for courageously killing a cobra in the jail in addition to his ordinary remission of one month and consequently released on the expiry of four and half months; and

(e) whether his pension application has been consequently rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The maximum remission allowed for a sentence of six months under the jail manuals varies from State to State. However, Government of India have decided to take into account a maximum remission of 30 days in a sentence of 6 months for sanctioning pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972. If the actual period of imprisonment suffered falls below 5 months as a result of allowing more than 30 days remission, the person concerned is ordinarily not considered eligible for grant of pension.

(d) and (e). Perhaps, the reference is to the case of Shri Imam Bux S/o.

Man Khan, Distt. Hamirpur who had claimed that a remission of 53 days in a sentence of six months was allowed to him as a result of his killing a venomous cobra in jail. As he suffered actual imprisonment for less than five months, his case was rejected. Later he furnished documentary evidence for having suffered another spell of imprisonment for 2 1/2 months in 1930 as a result of which total period of his jail suffering exceeded six months. He has, therefore, been sanctioned a pension of Rs. 200 p.m.

**Stagnation in Central Secretariat
Stenographers Services**

4896. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI
CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons in each grade of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, who are stagnating at the maximum of their pay-scales;

(b) how many of them entered the Government service through a competitive test held by the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to prevent such stagnation and ensure reasonable chances of promotion to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The required information about Stenographers in each grade of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is being collected from the various cadre authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

As for providing reasonable chances of promotion, the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service was re-organized in 1969 with the following four Grades with a view to improving the career prospects of officers belonging to the Service:—

Grade	Classification	Scale of pay (as revised according to the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission).
Grade III	Class III	Rs. 330—560
Grade II	Class II (non-gazetted)	Rs. 425—800.
Grade I	Class II (Gazetted)	Rs. 650 (710)—1040.
Selection Grade	Do. Do.	Rs. 775—1200.

Grades I and III were new grades constituted in 1969. With a view to improving further the promotion prospects of Grade II and Selection Grade Officers of the Service, the Third Pay Commission had made the following suggestions:—

(i) the position be reviewed in order to locate senior posts in the Secretariat and Attached Offices where it would be

justified to attach a Grade I Stenographer instead of a Grade II Stenographer;

(ii) Grade II Stenographers be allowed to appear along with Assistants in the limited departmental competitive examination conducted for filling up a proportion of the posts of Section Officer of the Central Secretariat Service; and

- (iii) a non-functional selection grade of Rs. 900—1400 be created above the existing Selection Grade.

The suggestion at (ii) above has been accepted by Government and Grade II Stenographers are being admitted to the limited departmental competitive examination being held this year for promotion to the Grade of Section Officer of the Central Secretariat Service. The suggestions at (i) and (iii) above are under consideration.

Indo-Polish Joint Commission

4097. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state specific areas India had offered collaboration for setting up joint ventures in Poland and what decisions were taken in respect thereof at the meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission recently held in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During the recent meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific Cooperation held in New Delhi, it was indicated to the Polish side that India would be in a position to supplement the capabilities of Polish steel industry in setting up Coke Oven batteries in their existing or new steel plants. On their expressing interest in the proposal, detailed information regarding the type, size and capacity of batteries which India is in a position to offer to set up in Poland has been furnished to them. We are now waiting for their response to this offer. But this is not in the nature of a joint venture, it is merely the execution of a project in a turn-key basis.

Production and Capacity of MAMC

4898. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, in regard to the manufacture of coal mining equipment;

(b) the actual production in that regard during the last three years; and

(c) whether the shortfall in the manufacture of coal mining equipment affected the modernisation programme of coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The installed capacity for manufacture of coal mining equipment as per the Detailed Project Report is 45,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) Actual production of coal mining equipment during 1972-73, 1973-74 and estimated production during 1974-75:—

1972-73	.	.	1451.01 M. T.
1973-74	.	.	3907.88 M. T.
1974-75 (Estimated)			4991.03 M. T.

(c) No, Sir. As a matter of fact inadequacy of orders from the coal mining industry has to a significant extent affected the development of production capacity for coal mining equipment and MAMC had to diversify its production profile.

Reduction in Production by NCDC

4899. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has slashed down its production recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for such reduction while the demand for the supply of coal is on the increase; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allocation for West Bengal State Electricity Board for Fifth Plan

4900. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's allocation for West Bengal State Electricity Board for Fifth Five Year Plan falls short of Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recession

4091. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is aware that economic and financial indicators are that recession is in the offing;

(b) whether the Commission has made any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps being suggested by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The economic and financial indicators do not warrant the conclusion that the recession is in the offing. The difficulties experienced in certain sectors of business activity can largely be attributed to bottlenecks in supply of key inputs like power and oil and not to the reduction in the aggregate demand. The Government has taken measures towards removal of such bottlenecks. There has been distinct improvement in the overall economic situation in the country in recent months and the industrial production appears to have improved since last quarter of 1974.

(b) The Planning Commission keeps a constant watch over the performance of the economy as a whole including the industrial production.

(c) The Annual Plan 1975-76 is being formulated with a view to stepping up the rate of investment and the growth of the economy particularly in important sectors such as agriculture, coal, oil fertilizers, etc. A copy of the Annual Plan document will be placed on the Table of the House in the current Session of the Parliament. Attention is also invited to the measures outlined in the Union Finance Minister's Budget speech on February 28, 1975 to increase the Plan investment and industrial production in 1975-76.

Activities of Bell Telephone Co.

4902. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn towards the links of ITT of USA and CIA reports regarding the same in the UN; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the activities of Bell Telephone Company of Belgium in India, which is a subsidiary of ITT (USA)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

Amenities to Foreigners in Jails

4903. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after 27 years of freedom, foreigners get better deal in Indian jails as regards diet, mode of travel and other amenities;

(b) whether the Attorney General assured the Supreme Court that such discriminatory laws would be expeditiously revised; and

(c) the reasons for such discriminatory laws and the steps taken to correct the anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States and other concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Foreign Exchange Earning Through Export of Telecommunication Equipment

4904. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been satisfactory progress in Indian telecommunication equipment earning foreign exchange in recent years; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the export value during the last three years?

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THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: (a) and (b). There has been gradual build up in the export of telecommunication equipment by the Indian Telephone Industries (I. T. I.) Bangalore and the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (H.T.L.), Madras. The exports from these units during the last three years were as under:—

Year	(In lakhs of rupees)
1971-72	39.25
1972-73	48.29
1973-74	47.15

During 1974-75, exports are expected to reach upto Rs. 1 crore. I.T.I. has also earned a global tender for export of crossbar equipment to Surinam (South America) of the value of Rs. 1.2 crores. Continuing efforts are being made to further increase the exports.

Recognition of Atomic Energy Staff Union, Bombay

4905. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Atomic Energy Workers and Staff Union, Bombay, demanding recognition of their Union; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union was asked to furnish the information required for considering the question of recognition. The relevant documents were received only in the third week of March 1975. After verification of membership and other details, a decision has since been taken to accord recognition to the Union in terms of the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme.

Industry Oriented Information Centres

4906. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up industry oriented information centres in the country to facilitate better utilisation of research findings for industrial development; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and how far would it be beneficial to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) the CSIR has a proposal for setting up Technical Information Centres of specialised industries and Polytechnological Clinics in the country to facilitate better utilisation of research findings for Industrial development. One such Technical Information Centre for Chemical Industry set up in collaboration with Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association is functioning successfully in Bombay.

(b) The main features of the scheme are:—

Technical Information Centred

1. The Centres are set up in collaboration with Associations of Industries. Fifty percent of finances are provided by the Association and rest by the CSIR. The scientific staff is on the rolls of the CSIR.

2. The Centre serves as a contact point between the industry and research institutions through correspondence, visits and meetings. It maintains technical and economic data relevant to the concerned industry as also regarding the technologies developed in the laboratories and disseminates information through publication of bulletins etc. The Centre provides to the research institutions information regarding the problems and needs of the industry.

Polytechnological Clinics

1. The clinics will be set up in collaboration with the State Governments and Associations of Industries and Chambers of Commerce. 50 per cent of expenditure will be met by the CSIR.
2. Clinics will be in the nature of diagnostic, information and direction Centres for the group of industries in a particular area. They will serve as a link with the industries and institutions in the State on one hand and the CSIR Laboratories on the other.

The Centres will be beneficial to the CSIR Laboratories in providing them the feed back of information and data regarding the problems and technological requirements of industries. They will also be helpful in the commercialisation of technologies developed in the Laboratories.

Steps by Central Government to curb Activities of Naxalite Elements in Tea Gardens in West Bengal

4907. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of untoward activities of Naxalite elements in the tea garden areas of West Bengal;

(b) whether Central Government have taken steps to curb the Naxalite activities in the tea gardens in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested so far in this connection, specially during 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procedure adopted by the Commissioner of SC&ST to collect Information on problems of SC & ST

4908. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to collect adequate information relating to problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from all over the country in the absence of the regional organisation abruptly wound up in 1967;

(b) whether the Commissioner has ever expressed his dissatisfaction against the procedure he is now forced to adopt for collecting such information; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to set right the position in order to enable the Commissioner's statutory organisation to function effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes collects information for his annual reports directly from Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments and Union

Territory Administrations. He also sends teams of his own officers to the field for undertaking surveys and making on the spot enquiries. Besides, the organisation of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare in the Ministry of Home Affairs also helps on specific requests made by him in collecting whatever information is required by him for the purposes of his annual reports. Further he also receives complaints direct from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and investigates such complaints. The information gained from such investigations is also used by him for his reports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of strengthening the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being examined.

Issue of Licence/Letters of Intent to Large Industrial Houses in Backward Areas

4909. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4140 on 4th December, 1974 regarding setting up of new units in backward areas by Monopoly Houses and state:

(a) the names of the 9 industrial licences and specify the items of 9 letters of intent and names of the larger industrial houses to whom these were issued in 1973 and the names of the backward areas;

(b) state the names of the larger industrial houses whom letters of intent specifying the items and letters were issued for licences specifying industry with the names of the backward areas in 1974; and

(c) how far the work has proceeded according to the licences issued in these backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) A statement showing the details of Letters of intent/industrial licences issued to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act during 1973 and 1974 for setting up industries in backward areas is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9337/75].

(c) Normally it takes 3 to 4 years to commission a project after the issue of letter of intent/licence. Accordingly these letters of intent and licences are at various stages of implementation.

Foreign Collaboration and Import of Technological Know-How

4910. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 9 months of 1974, as many as 286 foreign collaboration proposals have been okayed by the Government which is more than the total of 265 in the whole year of 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for this progressive retreat and sabotage of the Government's declared policy to work towards independence and self-reliance in economic and industrial matters;

(c) whether Government are prepared to declare a final year (deadline year) when we will stop altogether importing sophisticated technological processes and know-how; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir, during 9 months of 1974 (Jan. to Sep. 1974) 286 foreign collaboration proposals were approved as compared to 265 foreign collaboration

proposals approved for the whole year of 1973.

(b) to (d.) Rise in the number of foreign collaboration proposals approved in 1974 over the previous year may be attributed to the streamlining of the procedure for issuance of various clearances including foreign collaboration within the defined targets of time and also due to increased economic activity in the country. Besides there was large backlog of foreign collaboration applications which was cleared during the year 1974. However, Government's policy in respect of foreign collaboration continues to be selective. Collaboration is permitted only in fields of high priority and in areas where the import of foreign technology is considered necessary. In other areas, import of technology is considered on merits if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years and there are reasonable prospects for such exports.

In view of the fast technological advances taking place in the world, it is desirable to have exchange of research information and technical know-how among different countries as progress in various countries in the world is inter-linked. It is, therefore, difficult to declare a 'final year' when we will stop importing technological processes & know-how in all the areas altogether.

Indo-Iranian Discussion for Utilisation of Capacity in Industries

4911. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran have recently discussed mutual interests in industrial development and Iran has shown its keenness to use surplus capacity both in public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, the final decisions taken in the matter to give practical shape to things to come?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Iranian Minister of Industry and Mines called on the Union Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies on 3rd March, 1975. During the discussion the two Ministers explored the possibilities of intensifying cooperation between the two countries in a wide spectrum of industry. The Iranian Minister expressed interest in making maximum use of the surplus capacities available in Indian industry both in the public and private sectors in order to meet the growing requirements of Iran's industrial development.

It was agreed that exchange of visits of expert teams would be very helpful in furtherance of the possible areas of cooperation. The first team that would be deputed from Iran to India shortly would study the possibilities for utilisation of surplus capacities available in India in the areas of machine tools, power generation, transmission and distribution equipment, chemical machinery and equipment and consultancy services.

Setting up of a TV Tower at Panala in Kolhapur District

4912. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to put up a T.V. Tower at Panala in Kolhapur district so as to relay Bombay T.V. programmes to southern Maharashtra, Konkan and Karnataka;

(b) whether this project is included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(c) if so, when is it likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Air Postal Links in Gujarat

4913. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the major and important towns of Gujarat with air postal services during the next financial year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, and Bhuj are the stations of Gujarat which are linked by air and the services touching these stations are already being used for the conveyance of mails. As and when other stations get connected by air, the question of conveyance of mails by air from and to those places would be considered.

पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था :

4914. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की राजधानी पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की गड़बड़ी के कारण उम्मीदवारों में अत्यधिक असंतोष है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में एक कम्युनिस्ट संसद् सदस्य ने उन के पास भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बिहार राज्य परिषद के मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार का एक शिकायत पत्र भेजा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोनों पक्षों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) पटना की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की गड़बड़ी को ठीक करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा):
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बिहार राज्य परिषद के मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार का टेलीफोन नं० 51283 गलत ढंग से काट दिये जाने के बारे में उन्होंने लेखा अधिकारी, टेलीफोन जिला, पटना के नाम, 18-2-75 को जो पत्र भेजा था, उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं तारीख 27-2-75 को भेजी थी। उस पत्र में लिखा था कि माननीय सदस्य का टेलीफोन नं० 21608 ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है।

(घ) श्री सरकार का टेलीफोन (नं० 51283) जो एक ट्रंक काल बिल की अदायगी न करने के कारण गलती से 16-2-75 को काट दिया गया था, उपभोक्ता द्वारा अदायगी की सूचना देने के बाद 17-2-75 को फिर से चालू कर दिया गया था। माननीय सदस्य के टेलीफोन (नं० 21608) के भीतरी और बाहरी यंत्रों की अच्छी तरह जांच करा ली गई है और बताया गया है कि अब यह टेलीफोन संतोषजनक सेवा दे रहा है।

पटना की टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिये निम्नलिखित सामान्य कदम भी उठाये गये हैं:-

(क) पटना मुख्य एक्सचेंज, राजेन्द्र नगर और दाना पुर एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करने और पाटलीपुत्र में नया एक्सचेंज लगाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया।

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों की तुरन्त सप्लाई की व्यवस्था।

(ग) जमींदोज केबल बिडों पर खंभों पर दी गई लाइनें कम करना।

(घ) उपभोक्ता के अघातों में स्थायी फिटिंग करना।

(ङ) बाहरी यंत्रों की रीरियों की संख्या कम करने के लिये बिहार सरकार के साथ निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करना।

(च) जमींदोज केबलों के लिये उत्तरोत्तर गैस-दबाव की व्यवस्था करना।

Rates for Overseas Telephone Calls

4915. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has recently increased the rates for overseas telephone calls; and

(b) if so, to what extent it would be beneficial to our country comparing it with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The rates for overseas telephone calls were increased with effect from the 26th December, 1974. This increase is expected to yield an additional annual revenue of approximately Rs. 2 crores at the existing level of traffic.

The settlement of accounts with other countries is based on separately determined accounting rates and is not affected by the rates for overseas calls fixed for collection from the telephone subscribers.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters amongst INA Civilians and Members of I.I.L.

4916. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1392 on the 26th February, 1975 regarding grant of pension to freedom fighters amongst INA civilians and members of I.I.L. and state:

(a) the reasons for approval of only 726 applications by Ex-INA and

IIL personnel by the Government out of 13036 applications received so far;

(b) the reasons for sanctioning 703 applications in case of Punjab alone whereas for Andhra, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal, only 23 cases have been approved; and

(c) the reasons for delay in considering the cases of other applicants except in case of Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Each application for grant of freedom fighters' pension is considered on merits and no distinction, whatsoever, is made between the applicants on the ground of the State to which they belong. The cases of applicants who produce acceptable proof in support of their sufferings such as co-prisoner's certificates, are placed before the INA Committee which scrutinises the claims in the light of the documents produced by the applicants and makes suitable recommendations.

Supply of Project Report and Technical details of Rihand Project to MP by UP

4917. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 284 on the 19th February, 1975 regarding supply of power to Madhya Pradesh from Rihand Power Station by U.P. and state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government asked for the project report and technical details of Rihand project from Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether they were supplied, if not, whether Uttar Pradesh would be asked to supply the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the data required by Madhya Pradesh are under compilation and will be furnished to them as early as possible.

Assault on Joint Director of Industries, Kanpur

4918. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious assault on Shri Rajat Kumar, I.A.S., Joint Director of Industries, Kanpur on 9th November, 1974;

(b) the full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said incident is being investigated by C.B.I.; and

(d) if so, the progress of the said investigation so far and the reasons discovered for such a serious assault on an IAS Officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Prasad Commission Report on Delhi Sadar Bazar Disturbances

4919. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 26th February, 1975 regarding Prasad Commission Report on Delhi Sadar Bazar Disturbances and state:

(a) when the report was submitted to Government;

(b) what are the Commission's main findings and recommendations; and

(c) the reasons why the report has not yet been laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Commission submitted the Report to the Government on the 30th December, 1974.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Commission is still under examination and will be laid on the Table of the House in accordance with the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Rural Electrification Programme in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

4920. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural electrification programme in Vidarbha region of

Maharashtra has not made much headway during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the progress in terms of physical and financial achievements; and

(c) the outline of the programme during the Fifth plan for Vidarbha region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The progress on rural electrification in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra during the Fourth Plan has been quite adequate.

There are 12,837 villages in this region. The position of villages electrified and pumpsets energised is as under:—

	As on 31-3-1969	Achievement during Fourth Plan	As on 31-3-1974
Villages electrified	3007 (23.4 %)	2359	5366 (41.8%)
Pumpsets energised	34335	48506	82841

An expenditure of Rs. 26 crores was incurred on the programme of rural electrification in this region during the Fourth Plan.

(c) The size and content of the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised. In the draft plan, it is proposed to electrify 3,110 villages and energise 64,320 pumpsets in Maharashtra during the Plan period. Region-wise details of the programme have not been determined so far.

Irregularities by M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited

4921. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by

M/s. Jay Engineering Works, Limited during last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In view of the substantial fall in the volume of production in the year 1973, in respect of the Sewing Machine and Fan Manufacturing Unit of the Company located at Calcutta, an Investigation Committee was appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to investigate into the affairs of the Company on the 17th October, 1973. The Investigation Committee has not yet submitted its report. Also, an inspection of the books of Accounts of the Company has been ordered under Section

209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956. Irregularities, if any, will be known only on receipt of the inspection report.

Misreporting of Hartal in Srinagar by AIR

4922. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kashmir has criticised the AIR for misreporting the happenings in Srinagar during hartal on the 28th February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government have seen some newspapers reports about this, but have received no communication from the J & K Government.

(b) Does not arise.

जे० के० द्वारा निम्बाहेडा (राजस्थान) में चलाये जा रहे सीमेंट करखाने का उत्पादन

4923. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जे० के० द्वारा निम्बाहेडा (राजस्थान) में संचालित सीमेंट फैक्टरी में उत्पादन प्रारंभ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) उत्पादित माल का कितना भाग खुले बाजार में आता है और कितना भाग स्वयं सरकार द्वारा खरीदा जाता है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) :

(क) और (ख). निम्बाहेडा कारखाने की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 2.52 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है । परीक्षण के रूप में इसे दिसम्बर, 1974 में चालू किया गया । परन्तु ट्रनियन खराब होने के कारण मशीन संभरण करने वालों द्वारा नये ट्रनियन बनाये जा रहे हैं । सीमेंट पीसने वाला संयंत्र नये ट्रनियन प्राप्त होने पर फिर से संस्थापित और संरेखित करना होगा । कम्पनी में शीघ्र ही वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू होने की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । क्योंकि फैक्टरी में अभी तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है ।

Launching of Rockets from Thumba Rocket Launching Station

4924. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rockets launched from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station so far;

(b) the nature of data collected from these experiments, so far;

(c) the areas of scientific investigation in Thumba; and

(d) brief outline of the schemes for further development of Thumba?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 769 upto 28th February, 1975.

(b) and (c). A large number of the rocket firings related to the development of rocket technology. Others were connected with scientific experiments and investigations and the data

collected relate mainly to (i) Meteorological parameters such as temperature, wind speed and pressure, magnetic field measurements; (ii) ionospheric parameters such as ion-density, energy level, etc. and (iii) space astronomy including X-ray astronomy.

(d) As a part of the plan for enhancing the utility of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, it is proposed to augment existing facilities related to ground support (tracking radar, telemetry and computing facilities), integration and checkout facilities.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

4925. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre had convened any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan recently;

(b) if so, whether transferring the administration of irrigation head works at Rupar, Harike and Ferozepore in Punjab, Bhakra Management Board figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, the conclusions arrived at there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Memorandum submitted to Prime Minister by the Indian Youth Congress, All India Youth Federation, All India Students' Federation and the National Students' Union

4926. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Youth Congress, All India Youth Federation,

All India Students' Federation and the National Students' Union of India had jointly submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in 1974;

(b) if so, the contents of this memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the demands and proposals contained in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum, *inter alia*, demanded that steps be taken to solve the problem of price-rise, unemployment, etc., to strengthen the public distribution system and to stop black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering with the support of the people. Demands were also made to provide subsidised standard food to students living in hostels, to increase the amount and number of scholarships and to use the maintenance of Internal Security Act and the Defence of India Rules only against unpatriotic and anti-social elements, including black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers.

Government and educational authorities are making all possible efforts to redress genuine grievances of students.

Radio Programmes regarding Family Planning

4927. SHRI G. Y. KRISHANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with their family planning message conveyed through plays and songs by the All India Radio to motivate villagers.

(b) whether the All India Radio has decided to launch a country-wide pilot study project to determine in which direction it should proceed with its campaign; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) AIR has helped to create wide awareness of family planning among rural audiences as well as in dissemination of relevant information in this field.

(b) A pilot study is being undertaken in 1975-76 in 70 villages situated in different parts of the country.

(c) The study is aimed at determining the listening habits, preferences for various types of programmes and requirements of specific audiences.

Setting up of Government Machinery for Public Distribution of Essential Commodities

4928. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Finance Minister's assurance while presenting the Budget on the 28th February, 1975 in Lok Sabha for 1975-76, that Government would set up machinery for public distribution of essential commodities, what steps have been taken to implement it; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget, sought an extension of the public distribution system of certain basic essential commodities with a greater certainty of supply, to those

for whom it is meant to benefit. There are already about 2.13 lakhs fair price shops for distribution of essential commodities functioning in the country. The extension and strengthening of the public distribution system, according to priorities and essential needs of the vulnerable and poor sections of the population was discussed recently at Regional Conferences of Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation of State Governments. Action has been initiated on the basis of the discussions in these Conferences.

वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति

4929. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 के लिये निर्धारित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त न करने वाले राज्य कौन कौन से हैं ; और

(ख) लक्ष्य प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) और (ख). 1974-75 के दौरान लक्ष्यों के प्रति ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की उपलब्धि का मूल्यांकन वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद किया जाएगा ।

Allocations for Generation of Power in Punjab in Fifth Plan

4930. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of the Punjab Government for generation of power in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocations made by the Planning Commission for the purpose; and

(c) the allocations made for the first year of the Fifth Plan for Punjab State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government had estimated that the total requirement of funds for the power development programme would be Rs. 437.39 crores. In the Draft Fifth Plan the Planning Commission has provided an amount of Rs. 34 crores.

(c) The Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 49.75 crores for the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75).

Committee on Newspaper Economics

4931. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA;

DR. H. P. SHARMA;

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fact finding committee on newspaper economics has suggested to the Government suitable legislation to control the newspaper economics;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the other main recommendations of the committee and whether these have since been examined and decision taken thereon; and

(d) the decision taken on the recommendation to limit the profits to newspaper industry with reasonable bounds and for delinking of the Press Monopoly and big Industrial Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). The report is under examination. It would be premature to anticipate Government's decision on its various recommendations.

कोटा डाकघर में टिकटों की कमी

4932. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डाकघर में टिकटों की कमी के क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) इनकी कमी कब तक दूर हो जाएगी?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा)

(क) इंडिया सिक्वोरिटी प्रेस नासिक को डाक टिकटों के लिए वांछित कागज की पर्याप्त सप्लाई के न मिलने के कारण कुछ जगहों पर, जिनमें कोटा भी शामिल है, डाक टिकटों की कमी रही है ।

(ख) कोटा में डाक टिकटों की कमी दूर की जा चुकी है ।

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

4933. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN;

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government insist for the production of the copies of documents relating to the warrants issued against those freedom fighters who were underground, when they apply for freedom fighters pension;

(b) if so, how many such cases were rejected or kept pending due to the inability of the applicants to produce the documents, State-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that in many princely States, especially in Travancore, the Government of that period had never kept these documents; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider these cases on the basis of the production of a certificate by an M.P., MLA, ex-MP, or ex-MLA who was a co-accused of the applicant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government insist on production of satisfactory documentary evidence from official records to substantiate the claims for having remained underground for the requisite period.

(b) The information is not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

(c) Government have no information on this point.

(d) No, Sir.

डीजल इंजनों का उपलब्ध न होना

4934. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक लेलैंड लि० को डीजल इंजन बनाने का लाइसेंस कब बन्द किया गया था ;

(ख) आरंभ से अब तक इस तरह के इंजनों के उत्पादन की उसकी क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) ग्राहकों द्वारा उपरोक्त इंजनों के समय पर न मिलने की कितनी शिकायतें अभी तक प्राप्त हुईं तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) मे० अशोक लेलैंड लि० को 25 अप्रैल, 1959 को जारी किये गये लाइसेंस के अनुसार उनकी गिजियक गाड़ियों में लगाये जाने के लिये

अपेक्षित गाड़ी संबंधी इंजनों के अलावा उन्हें डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया था। मूल लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता 360 इंजनों की थी, इसमें संयंत्र और मशीनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर मार्च 1973 में 720 इंजन प्रतिवर्ष तक संशोधन किया गया था।

(ख) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कम्पनी ने निम्नलिखित संख्या में गैर वाहन डीजल इंजनों का उत्पादन किया है:-

1968-69	376 संख्या
1969-70	272 संख्या
1970-71	318 संख्या
1971-72	283 संख्या
1972-73	401 संख्या
1973-74	635 संख्या
1974-75	640 संख्या
	अनुमानित

(ग) गुजरात सरकार को छोड़ कर जिसने बताया था कि समुद्री डीजल इंजन उपलब्ध नहीं है, इस मंत्रालय को कोई अन्य शिकायत नहीं मिली है। शिकायत पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Representations regarding Plight of Share Holders of Nationalised Coal Mining Companies

4935. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communications received from Members of Parliament along with their names regarding plight of public shareholders in nationalised coal mining companies having capital of Rs. 70 lakhs or more on the date of takeover;

(b) the names of shareholders and their associations who have made identical representations since the date of takeover; and

(c) the credit and debit balance of the companies with Government or their bodies incorporated in respect of the firms/companies having more than 600 shareholders as on 31st March, 1973, 31st December, 1973 and 30th November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the last three years since nationalisation of coal mines, a number of representations including some from Members of Parliament have been received in this connection. However, information about the various representations as regards the total number, senders, points raised etc. is not readily available in a consolidated form.

(c) This information is not readily available.

Foreign Collaboration Schemes in Maharashtra and Gujarat

4936. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the name of the foreign collaboration scheme during 1971, 1972 and 1973, year-wise, with capacity in Maharashtra and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The number of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is as below:—

	1971	1972	1973
Maharashtra .	96	84	89
Gujarat . .	14	23	26

The foreign collaboration approvals are for the capacities, licensed under the I (D&R) Act, 1951 or registered with the Director-General, Technical Development/State Directors of Industries. Quarterly statements of cases approved by the Government during the years 1971, 1972, and 1973 indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of foreign collaborator and the item of manufacture are available in the Parliament Library.

Board of Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4937. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lt. Governor of Delhi had exempted the Central Government from the operation of Section 31(9-a) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies, Act, 1972 as a result of which the Central Government is still continuing the 9 Directors including Chairman on the Board of Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society (Registered) against the prescribed number of 3;

(b) whether a copy of the exemption order was placed on the Table of the House in terms of Section 97(3) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972;

(c) the name of the party who had applied for such exemption; and

(d) whether the party who had applied for such exemption had been authorised by the Board of Directors/General Body which are the only appropriate authorities for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Lt. Governor of Delhi granted exemption to the Central

Government employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi from the provisions of Sub-Section 9(a) of Section 31 of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, for a period of two years, with effect from July 20, 1973. By virtue of this exemption the Central Government has the right to nominate nine Directors on the Board of Directors of the Society, including the Chairman.

(b) No, Sir. Under Section 97(3) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, all rules made under Sections 97(1) and 97(2) of the said Act are to be laid before each House of Parliament. The general or special orders issued under Section 88 of the Act by the Lt. Governor exempting a cooperative society from any of the provisions of the Act, are not required to be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Government of India, which have advanced substantial loans to the Society and thus have considerable financial stake in its proper functioning, approached the Lt. Governor of Delhi for the exemption. The Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 does not lay down that the Board of Directors General Body be consulted in the matter of the exemption.

Payment due to CMA and BCCL from Steel Plant Power Houses and Railways

4938. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sums amounting to several crores are outstanding against public sector organisations like Steel Plants, power houses and railways for payment to Coal Mines Authority Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof as on 15-3-75 and reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or being taken to recover the amount from the concerned organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount due to Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking, Coal from the Public Sector Steel Plants, Power Houses and Railways as on 28-2-75 is given below. The amount due as on 5-3-1975 is not available.

(Rs. in crores)

	Coal Mines Authority	Bharat Coking Coal
Steel Plants . . .	10.25	7.29
Power Houses . . .	17.15	3.39
Railways . . .	8.53	1.64

(c) Besides pursuing the matter at various levels, a meeting was taken by the Minister of Energy with the representatives of the concerned organisations. Outstanding amounts are expected to be cleared shortly, if necessary according to a phased programme to be settled with each organisation.

Telephone Connection in Kerala

4939. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in Kerala State during the year 1974-75;

(b) the number of pending applications; and

(c) whether there is an abnormal delay in giving connections after receiving the applications; if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHRAMA): (a) 2752 so far.

(b) 16,883 as on 31-12-74.

(c) Delay in giving telephone connections in Kerala, as in the rest of the country, has been due to limited resources, both financial and material. Within constraints of this limited availability every effort is being made to raise the capacities of telephone exchanges in Kerala Circle. It is planned to add about thirty thousand lines to the capacity of telephone exchanges during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

Targets for Agricultural Production, Power Generation and Expansion of Irrigation in Fifth Plan

4940. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the physical targets worked out for agricultural production, power generation and expansion of irrigation in the Fifth Plan;

(b) the schemes drawn to achieve the targets; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The targets worked out for agricultural production, power generation and expansion of irrigation in the Fifth Plan and the various schemes drawn up to achieve the targets and the steps taken to strengthen the implementation were indicated in the respective Chapters (Chapter Nos. 1, 3 and 4 of Volume II and Chapter 9 of Volume I) of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan placed before the House on 19-12-1973. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was formulated in the context of economic situation obtaining in 1972-73. Since then there has been

several developments. The International prices of crude oil have registered a four-fold increase. There has also been very sharp increase in the prices of various imported raw materials and inputs. These developments have influenced, to varying degrees, the financial and physical magnitudes adopted in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. It has, therefore, become necessary to reassess the resources and readjust *inter-se* priorities within the frame work of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. This would require considerable volume of work, and the Planning Commission is at present engaged in carrying out the necessary exercises in this respect.

Shortage of Power in Tamil Nadu

4941. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power shortage is still facing the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, to what extent the Union Government has helped the State;

(c) whether the industrial units are suffering a great deal due to the power shortage in the State; and

(d) the extent of power shortage there and the time by which Union Government will be able to help the State to restore the full power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In order to utilise the available power on a rational basis, at present there is a power cut of 60 per cent on industries. Efforts are being made to maximise generation from Neyveli Thermal Power Station of the Central Government to provide more relief to Tamil Nadu. Assistance as required is also being provided to Tamil Nadu to increase generation from Ennore Thermal Station. Central assistance is being provided for expeditious completion of the schemes under construction.

Production Capacity of Telephone Lines

4942. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a production capacity of two lakhs fifty thousand telephone lines yearly;

(b) whether the capacity has been achieved;

(c) if so, in which year; and

(d) if not, the yearly production for the last three years in the different systems?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production capacity is actually in excess of 2.5 lakhs lines per year.

(c) and (d). The yearly production of telephone exchange equipments for the last three years has been as follows:—

Year	Strowger Automatic Exchange equipment (equivalent lines).	Crossbar Automatic Exchange equipment (Jorbagh pattern lines).	Manual Exchange Equipment lines	Private Manual Branch Exchange Equipment. in equivalent lines.	Trunk Board Equipment in equivalent lines.
1971-72	1,33,370	80,000	38,290	24,435	59,880
1972-73	1,28,042	94,000	40,326	26,187	56,520
1973-74	1,28,478	98,500	37,560	39,847	56,470

System Selection Committee

4943. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1973 a System Selection Committee was set up; and

(b) if so, the names and designations of different members of the System Selection Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Government appointed, with effect from 9-4-1974, a Technical Team consisting of the following members, for evaluating all available common control switching systems including the Indian Crossbar (Upgraded Pentaconta

System) with a view to recommending the most appropriate system for further production:

1. Shri K. D. Viadya, Deputy Director General, P&T Board, New Delhi (Leader).

2. Shri G. T. Narayan, Director of Telegraphs, Office of the General Manager, Projects, Calcutta.

3. Shri Ajit Dutt, Chief Materials Manager, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

4. Shri G. N. Muthuswamy, Director (TA), P&T Directorate, New Delhi.

5. Shri N. T. Taskar, Director (Technical), Department of Electronics, New Delhi.

Non-inclusion of Assistance in the Regular Temporary Establishment

4944. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Instruction of R.T.E. of Assistants issued with the concurrence of U.P.S.C. provided that strength of each RTE shall be maintained at 1250 and on the basis of above provision the strength of first RTE of Assistants was fixed at 1250;

(b) if so, why second RTE consisting of 1250 Assistants according to the instructions of the RTE was not issued at appropriate stage;

(c) whether Government propose to issue Second RTE of 1250 Assistants; and

(d) if not, what measures Government propose to take to redress the sufferings of Assistants who though had to be given a place in the Second RTE of Assistants but were not actually included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) The Instructions for the Constitution and Maintenance of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants issued on 26-8-52 provided for the initial authorised strength of the R.T.E. being fixed at 1200 (later changed to 1250). Thereafter the authorised strength of the R.T.E. was subject to a periodical review, and was to be so fixed as to provide for the number of Assistants required to man posts of Assistants for which permanent Grade IV officers were not likely to be available.

(b) Having regard to the increase in the authorised permanent strength of Grade IV and other relevant factors, the strength of the 2nd R.T.E. of Assistants was fixed at a lower figure of 620.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Probe into Irregularities in Patratu Thermal Power Plant in Bihar

4945. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the groupism and irregularities in the management of the Patratu Thermal Power Plant in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government have constituted any inquiry into the affairs of this project; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Lay-off in Spun Pipe Factories in Tripura

4946. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for want of raw materials spun pipe factories of Tripura have laid off their employees; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to keep in existence the small factories in backward areas like Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली का नाम बदलना

4947. श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या दिल्ली का नाम बदल कर गांधीनगर रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

Synthetic Oil Plant at Raniganj

4948. SHR ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's proposal for a Rs. 30 crore synthetic oil plant at Raniganj has been given up;

(b) whether the State Government offered land and other infra-structural facilities for such proposal; and

(c) if so, what is the reason for giving up this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The matter of conversion of coal into Synthetic Oil is under consideration of the "Expert Group on Synthetic Oil" recently constituted by the Central Government.

(b) The State Government sent a proposal, indicating generally the facilities available at Raniganj, and requested for setting up the plant there.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Script for Kok Borok (Tripuri Language)

4949. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Tripura has arrived at any

conclusion on the script for KOK BOROK (Tripuri Language);

(b) if so, what is that script; and

(c) the total sum that was granted to the Government of Tripura in the current financial year for the development of Tripura Language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Tripura, the Bengali Script is being used for Kok Borok (Tripuri) language on an experimental basis in classes I and II in some selected schools in the State.

(c) The Government of Tripura has earmarked a sum of Rs. 10,000/- in their Annual Plan for 1974-75 for implementation of a scheme relating to establishment of a Tribal Language Cell in the State Government's Directorate of Education. The total Fifth Plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 2 lakhs. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has also been cooperating with the State Government in the promotion of Tripuri language by preparing a phonetic reader and various other books including a dictionary, etc.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

4950. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित मूल्यों पर तथा उचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने को सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) वह कब तक लागू की जायगी ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज):

(क) और (ख) शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण करने के लिए लगभग 2.13 लाख उचित मूल्य की दुकानें कार्य कर रही हैं। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का जरूरतमंद इलाकों और जनता के गरीब वर्गों की जरूरी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विस्तार करने तथा उसे मजबूत बनाने के बारे में हाल ही में राज्य सरकारों के साथ, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रियों के क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में चर्चा की गई थी। सर्वसम्मति से यह था कि प्रारम्भ में महानगरों तथा बड़े शहरी क्षेत्रों, खानों, औद्योगिक तथा बागानी क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों के रहने वाले इलाकों, पहाड़ी, इलाकों और चिरकालिक अभाव अथवा कमी वाले जिलों के ग्रामीण इलाकों जैसे जरूरतमंद क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं के वितरण को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। इन सम्मेलनों में हुई चर्चा के आधार पर कार्यावाही प्रारम्भ की गई है।

Enquiry into alleged murder of an inmate of Old People's Home at Narela (Delhi)

4951. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the alleged murder of an inmate of old people's home at Narela (Delhi) on 4th February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the report of the enquiry and the necessary action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On 6-2-1975 Superintendent

Begger Home, Narela, reported at Police Station Narela that one Govind Ram an inmate of Begger Home had died on 6-2-1975 as a result of the lathi blows he received from Pase Ram on 4-2-1975. A case FIR No. 24 u/s 304 I.P.C. dated 6-2-1975 was registered at Police Station Narela. In the course of the investigation five persons were arrested and remanded to judicial custody. The case will be put in the court shortly.

Sugar Cooperative Societies

4952. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise number of Sugar Co-operative Societies in the country at present;

(b) state-wise figures of the total assets, turn over and profits of these Co-operative Societies, year-wise, between 1971-72 and 1973-74;

(c) direct Central financial assistance given to these Co-operatives. State-wise, as in 1973-74;

(d) state-wise advances made by banks and term financing institutions to the sugar co-operative societies as in 1973-74; and

(e) profit and loss accounts of these cooperatives, state-wise and year-wise, during 1971-72 to 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement showing State-wise number of Cooperative Sugar factories installed, as on 31-3-74, is given in the Statement.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Coopera- tive Sugar Factories installed
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	8
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	2
4	Gujarat	8
5	Haryana	2
6	Kerala	2
7	Karnataka	7
8	Madhya Pradesh . . .	1
9	Maharashtra	40
10	Orissa	2
11	Punjab	4
12	Rajasthan	1
13	Tamil Nadu	7
14	Uttar Pradesh	5
15	Goa	1
Total		91

Thein Dam Project in Punjab

4953. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has urged the Centre to expedite the approval of Thein Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in approving the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no change in the position given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 390 on 19-2-1975.

Legislations Regarding Ceiling on Urban Property Passed by States

4954. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of legislations passed by the various States in regard to ceiling on urban property;

(b) whether the Centre has given clearance for President's assent to these Bills; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Bills passed by the Legislatures of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Punjab and Assam seek to impose a ceiling on holding of urban property, the value of which ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 lakhs. Normally, the maximum number of members of a family, to whom the ceiling would be applicable, has been prescribed as five, though the definition of 'family' is not uniform in all legislations.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) There is need for uniformity of law on the subject throughout the country. The question of giving clearance for President's assent to these Bill will be decided in the light of the Central Bill which is being actively considered.

Agro-Service Centres

4955. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned some Agro-service Centres for Orissa along with customs and repairing service and facilities for petrol and Diesel to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has given financial assistance for 5 Co-operative Agro-Service centres in Orissa; of these, 4 are for setting up custom hiring centres and the remaining 1 for both custom hiring as well as service/repair centre. All the 5 centres have been established.

(b) The salient features of the model scheme circulated by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, for the establishment of co-operative agro-service centres, are:

(i) to provide, on hire, tractors and other agricultural machinery to the agriculturists;

(ii) to establish workshops for undertaking servicing/repairs of tractors and other agricultural machinery;

(iii) to distribute spare parts of tractors and other agricultural machinery;

(iv) to run fuel station/gasoline pump for distribution of diesel oil and other lubricants; and

(v) to provide employment opportunities to engineers and other trained personnel.

Steel Casting Units

4956. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to stop giving permission for setting up new general steel casting units in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether entrepreneurs will have now to register with the Director General of Technical Development for special steel casting units; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In view of the current level of utilisation of installed capacity and that under implementation govt. consider further investment at this stage in general castings as inadvisable.

(c) and (d). As there is scope for creation of further capacity in the field of special alloy Steel Castings, the entrepreneurs will have to approach the Director General of Technical Development for registering themselves in this line of manufacture.

Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation's Scheme for Educated Unemployed

4957. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation has prepared a scheme for helping the educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation has prepared a scheme of margin money assistance to individual entrepreneurs, cooperatives of educated persons, etc. under the Employment Promotion Programme. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 63 lakhs with an employment potential of 2500. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation.

Research and Development Work on various aspects of Coir

4958. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the present situation when the coir goods are facing tough competition from both natural and synthetic fibre, it is necessary to do large scale research and development work on various aspects of coir to promote its market in India and abroad and also to find alternate use of coir goods;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government;

(c) the additional steps Government intend to take; and

(d) additional funds Government would make available for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Research schemes aiming at the product betterment, improvement in production technique, newer uses of coir etc., have received great attention of the Coir Board. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the development programmes for the industry have been designed with considerable emphasis on research for product diversification and improvement so as to upgrade the quality of products and to expand further the level of exports and internal sales. Out of a total central sector tentative outlay of Rs. 2.48 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan, new research activities alone will account for about Rs. 54 lakhs. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 13.02 crores has been tentatively allocated for the development of coir industry in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the States and Union Territories. Further, the Central Government have also released Rs. 2 crores to the State Government of Kerala so

far for restructuring of coir co-operatives in that State; this is in addition to the State plan outlays available for the development of coir industry.

Coca Cola Export Corporation

4959. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a free foreign exchange licence of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs has recently been granted to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation;

(b) if so, considerations for the same;

(c) whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation has agreed to Indianise upto 60 per cent of its equity participation by a specific date; and

(d) if not, whether any action will be taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). An import licence for approximately Rs. 15 lakhs has been recommended by the concerned authorities in favour of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in order to enable Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation to produce the concentrates which are required by the 22 Indian bottlers of coca cola. These raw materials are also required for production of concentrates for export from India, one of the conditions imposed on Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation being that the value of concentrate exports shall be at least 25 per cent higher than the total value of import of raw materials by Coca Cola Export Corporation, and remittances of dividends, Head Office expenses and all other payments by them. However, as on date, the import licence in question has not issued.

(c) and (d). The application of Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act received by the Reserve Bank of India is still under consideration of

the Bank. It is expected that the Bank will take a decision thereon in keeping with the guidelines which were issued by the Ministry of Finance and which were laid on the Table of the House.

Grants to various Departments for Sports facilities

4960. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give grants every year to their various Departments for providing sports facilities to the employees of various categories;

(b) if so, the amount of grants given;

(c) whether these grants are given only for facilities to Class I employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons for depriving Class II, III and IV Employees of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grant-in-aid is given on the basis of the total regular strength of staff in a Ministry/Department at the rate of Rs. 2 per head per annum. In addition, an amount matching the subscription collected by the staff clubs or Re. 1 per head per annum, whichever is less, is also sanctioned to the clubs. During 1973-74, a total grant of Rs. 1,58,867.00 was given to these clubs. A provision of Rs. 1.73 lakhs is available for the purpose in the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir. The grant-in-aid is meant for providing recreation facilities to all categories of staff.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

4961. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows and other dependents of the Freedom Fighters/Ex-I.N.A. Personnel are also eligible for the sanction of pension, available to the political sufferers; and

(b) if so, the number of widows and dependants in this category who have been awarded pension for each one of the States, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 15th March, 1975, pension have been sanctioned in 100623 cases. As no separate account has been kept, it is not possible to give the number of widows and other dependents of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension for each State separately.

Harnessing of Hydel Resources in Hilly States of J. & K., H. P., Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland

4962. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up by Government for harnessing the hydel resources in the Hilly States of J. & K., Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the plan; and

(c) if not, whether such a plan is proposed to be drawn up and implemented on a priority basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c): The planning for harnessing the hydel resources is a continuous process. A preliminary survey conducted

during the fifties indicates the availability of about 8875.30 MW of hydro-electric power in the Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland. At present about 1267.8 MW is already under operation, 1659.2 MW are under implementation and 1500 MW have been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee for implementation.

Criteria for Classification of Newspapers and their Circulation

4963. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the classification of Newspapers as small, medium and big;

(b) the facilities extended by Government for the growth of small newspapers; and

(c) the number of each category of small, medium and big (daily and weekly) newspapers being published in the country as on the 31st December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A small newspaper is one with a circulation up to 15,000 copies; a medium newspaper is one with circulation between 15,001 and 50,000 copies; and a big newspaper is one with circulation of more than 50,000 copies, per publishing day.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The information as on 31st December, 1974 is being collected.

Statement

I. Facilities in matter of allocation of newsprint:—

(a) as per the policy for 1974-75 (as amended in August, 1974) newspapers and periodicals with an annual entitlement up to 25 tonnes

can get their entire newsprint quota in NEPA. Those having quota upto 100 tonnes can get 50 per cent of their entitlement in NEPA. Also to serve small papers who require either sheets or odd sizes, Nepa agents have been appointed in various cities to make immediate deliveries;

(b) for dailies the quota will be raised subject to a maximum of 16,500 copies of 6 pages standard size, and to 16,500 copies of 12 pages standard size in the case of periodicals;

(c) newspapers claiming circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to submit a Chartered Accountant's Certificate in support of their claim;

(d) newspapers with entitlement upto 40 tonnes are exempted from payment of import licence application fee and production of income tax Verification No.;

(e) 50 per cent of the total availability in foreign exchange is reserved for the small newspapers for the import of printing machinery and allied equipment;

(f) small newspapers are given priority for import of printing machinery and allied equipment over medium and big newspapers.

II. Facilities in matter of allocation of advertisements:—

(a) Confining of mass campaigns to small/medium papers published at district headquarters and in mofussil areas;

(b) Release of smaller size advertisements to big papers and big size advertisements to smaller papers;

(c) Providing mounted stereos to small papers resulting in a saving of 7 to 8 rupees per insertion by each paper;

(d) The Union Public Service Commission advertisements are being released to accommodate more small sized newspapers;

(e) In the case of papers coming out from border, hilly and backward areas the minimum required circulation has been reduced from 1,000 to 500 copies;

(f) A built in protection has been ensured to safeguard the interests of small newspapers in the norms of accreditation for advertising agencies which handle the publicity accounts of public undertakings etc. Now the advertising agencies cannot discriminate between IENS member papers and non-IENS member papers in the matter of agency commission or extension of credit facilities;

(g) Public Undertakings have been requested to set apart a sizeable portion of their publicity budgets for use of maximum possible papers belonging to small and medium categories.

In addition, efforts are made to use as many small/medium newspapers/periodicals as possible within the funds available for every advertisement;

Production of T.V. Picture Tubes

4964. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total production of T.V. Picture tubes in the country is only 40 per cent of our requirements;

(b) if so, the names of firms which have applied for permission for starting their production and the names of firms to whom permission has been given; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase their production?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total production of TV picture tubes in the country in 1973 was 48,693 and in 1974 was 61,525. The actual production of TV sets in the country in 1973 and 1974 was 75,066 and 75,514 respectively. While it is difficult to precisely estimate the total demand for TV sets (and hence of the picture tubes) it is considered that the production of TV Receivers could have been greater but for the difficulty experienced in the availability of picture tubes.

(b) Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, which is a wholly Central Government owned public-sector undertaking is the only unit currently manufacturing TV picture tubes in the country. The names of firms who applied for permission for starting production and the names of firms to whom such permission has been given are shown in the Statement.

(c) The licensed capacity of Bharat Electronics is 100,000 picture tubes per annum. Its production in 1974 was less than the licensed capacity due to the power-cut imposed by the Government of Karnataka in 1974 and the shifting of the production from its original location to a new location within the factory causing disruption in the production. Government have approved doubling of the capacity of Bharat Electronics to 200,000 tubes per annum and the expansion is currently under implementation. Further, in order to set up multiple sources of production, keeping in view the demand locations in the country, letters of intent have been issued to four more parties (three in the private-sector and one in the State public-sector) with a capacity of 40,000 tubes each, thus making a total licensed capacity of 360,000 tubes per annum, which is considered adequate for meeting the demand within the country upto the end of the Fifth Plan period.

Statement

I. List of applicants approved for production of TV picture tubes

1. M/s. Bharat Electro-Expansion
nics Ltd., Bangalore from 100,000
nos. to
200,000 nos.
2. Shri Satish Kaura, . 40,000 nos.
Ghaziabad, (Tele-
tube Electronics Ltd.)
3. M/s. Asian Electro- 40,000 nos.
nics.
4. M/s. Anand Electro- 40,000 nos.
nics.
5. M/s. West Bengal In- 40,000 nos.
dustrial Develop-
ment Corporation,
Calcutta.

II. List of applicants whose cases were rejected.

Organised Sector:

1. M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
Calcutta.
2. Shri Ashok Kumar, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Electronics Corpn. of India
Ltd., Hyderabad.
4. The Kerala State Electronics Dev.
Corpn., Trivandrum.
5. Shri M. V. Shankar Shastri, USA.
6. M/s. Kamani Electronics (P) Ltd.,
Bombay.
7. M/s. Electronics, Bombay.
8. Shri R. P. Anand, Poona.
9. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial
Dev. Corpn., Hyderabad.
10. Shri Alok Mandelia, Bombay.
11. Shri A. K. Goenka, Delhi.
12. Shri Mahabir Prasad, Calcutta.

13. M/s. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Bom-
bay.

14. Shri R. K. Rohtgi, Calcutta.

15. Shri M. S. Nagappa, Hyderabad.

16. M/s. Picture Tubes India, Bombay.

17. M/s. Anand Agarwal, Bihar.

Small Scale Sector:

1. M/s. Niki Kogyo, Chandigarh.
2. Shri A. S. Reddy, Hyderabad.
3. M/s. Bangalore T.V. Tube Manu-
facturing Co. (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
4. M/s. Julius Tele-Communication
Industries, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil
Nadu).
5. M/s. Jai Electronics, Bombay.
6. M/s. Videotronics, New Delhi.
7. Shri Amrish K. Goel, Panipat.
8. M/s. Electro Technical Enterprises,
New Delhi.
9. M/s. Vaid Electronics, Jammu
Tawi.
10. Shri Chandra Prakash, Mg. Part-
ner (Sir Ganga Ram and Sons).
11. Shri Ashwal Vadhera, New Delhi.
12. The U.P. Small Scale Industries
Corporation, Kanpur.
13. M/s. Anand Electronics, Kanpur.
14. M/s. Atlas Engineering Works (P)
Ltd., Calcutta.

**Allotments made by Electronics Devel-
opment Corporation for Research and
Development**

4965. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will
the Minister of ELECTRONICS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by
the Electronics Commission of India

for research and development, the amount spent and the amount lapsed from this account during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount requested by the Kerala Electronics Development Corporation for this purpose during this period and the amounts sanctioned, year-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The Department of Electronics has made the following loans available to the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad for research and development purposes during the last three years:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Amount of grant	Amount of loan	Total
1971-72	22.88	22.88	45.76
1972-73	46.40	18.72	65.12
1973-74	5.70	..	5.70

The grants and loans provided during any one year are carried over to the next year and hence the question of lapsing does not arise.

(b) The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation had requested in May, 1974 for an amount of Rs. 8.35 lakhs to undertake research and development relating to computer peripherals. The request is under consideration of the Department of Electronics.

Savings Bank Accounts in Bhopal Post Office

4966. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from a Member of Parliament regarding the transfer of savings bank accounts of deceased persons from Bhopal Post Office; and

(b) if so, what action government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Government had, however, received a representation from Shri S. M. Samgma, M.P., Rajya Sabha regarding settlement of SB Account No. 109959 which stood in the books of Jahangirabad Post Office under Bhopal Head Office. Sanction for the savings bank claim in respect of the said account has been issued on 13.3.75 in favour of the claimant.

Rejection of application for installing new industrial undertakings in backward areas

4967. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial applications for medium scale Indian sector refused for installing new industrial undertakings in the backward areas in last two years;

(b) the reasons for turning these applications down; the name of the

firm, items and the capacities asked for and the broad features of the recommendation regarding rejection; and

(c) whether Government propose to reopen and revise the recommendations in the interest of growth of Indian industries and employment of technocrats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Detailed information/statistics regarding industrial licence applications received from the medium scale Indian entrepreneurs for setting up new undertakings in backward areas and rejected by the Licensing Committee/ Government is not separately maintained. However, out of the applications for backward areas received during August, 1974-February, 1975, 131 applications were rejected. During 1974, most cases were rejected on the grounds of adequate capacity having already been approved or due to raw material constraints.

(c) In all cases rejected by Government an opportunity to represent against the rejection is given to the entrepreneurs and their representations if any received are considered by Government in consultation with the various concerned authorities.

Scrutiny of COB applications before recommending them for industrial licensing

4968. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of COB applications fully scrutinised before recommending them for Industrial licensing by the Licensing Committee during the last 3 years, names of the firm, the items, the capacity etc.;

(b) whether all COB licences recommended and implemented have contravened Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in one way or the other; and

(c) whether Government propose to reopen the applications of foreign firms for COB licences and revoke such recommendations as have contravened the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and rules and notifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) All applications for COB licences or other types of licences are scrutinised by the concerned Administrative Ministries and the technical authorities and placed before the Licensing Committee for its recommendations. During 1972-74, a total number of 1580 applications for COB licences were received and during the same period a total number of 528 COB licences were issued. The data on the licences issued by Government are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", "Journal of Industry & Trade" and Monthly List of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent". Copies of these publications are available in Parliament Library.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलिफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए आवेदन पत्र

4969. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिये सरकार के पास कितने आवेदन पत्र निर्णयाधीन पड़े हुये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा):

31-12-74 को 8750।

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युतचालित करघा उद्योग का विकास

4970. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई है ; और

(ख) बनाई जाने वाली विभिन्न वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन लेखा शीपकी के अन्तर्गत यह राशि आबंटित की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विधा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग के विकास के लिये पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप में कुल 11 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिये 0.25 करोड़ रुपये और राज्यों व संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिये 10.75 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के 10.75 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च के अन्दर, मध्य प्रदेश की पांचवीं योजना प्रारूप में विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग के विकास के लिये 0.85 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च पर विचार किया जा रहा है। ये खर्च अस्थायी है और जब पांचवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, उस समय इन में संशोधन किया जायेगा।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत चालित करघों पर उत्पादित मुख्य मदों में सूती साड़ियां, सादा और छपा सामान, काले छाप पर पलंग की जादरें और छीटें, तोलिये, तकिये, के गिलाफ, परदे की सामग्री आदि शामिल हैं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की पांचवी योजना के प्रारूप के अन्तर्गत विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग के विकास के अन्दर परिकल्पित कार्यक्रम में अनेक ऐसी स्कीमें हैं जो शेयर पूंजी

और विद्युत चालित करघों की पूंजी लागत में सहायता देने; परिमाण एककों की स्थापना; विद्यमान सहकारी परिमाण का विस्तार; प्रोसेसिंग और क्लैंडरिंग सोसाइटी, बुरहानपुर; क्लैंडरिंग और प्रोसेसिंग एकक ; विद्युत चालित हाट-व्यवस्था सोसाइटी, आदि के बारे में है ?

टायरों का मूल्य

4972. श्री मार्टण्ड सिंह : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टायरों के मूल्य पर से नियंत्रण हटाने के पश्चात् स्कूटरों कारों और ट्रकों और ट्रैक्टरों के टायरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टायरों के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोय) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) टायरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने का कारण कच्चे माल जैसे रबर, रबरसायनों, बीड वापर आदि के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि बताई जाती है। इस समय मोटरगाड़ियों के टायरों एवं ट्यूबों के मूल्य पर कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी, सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रख रही है।

Action against Britannia Biscuit Co.

4973. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 10th April, 1974 regarding factories run by Britannia Biscuit Company and state:

(a) whether a notice has been sent to Britannia Biscuit Company by Gov-

ernment on 2nd March, 1974 stating that their expansion is illegal, and the company has also sent their reply, if so, the date of reply; and

(b) the action taken or to be taken against the Company by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). On 2nd February, 1974, a *prima facie* rejection letter was issued to M/s. Britannia Biscuit Company Ltd. against their application, received in 1972, for enhancement of their manufacturing capacity for Biscuits. This letter, *inter-alia* referred to unauthorised expansion of production by the company at their Madras unit in violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The Company submitted their representation against the *prima facie* rejection of their application under letter dated 19-2-1974.

After considering their representation Government rejected the application finally on 23-8-1974. Action to be taken against the Company for producing biscuits at their Madras unit in excess of the licensed capacity is under consideration.

P & T Advisory Committees in Bihar

4974. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P & T Advisory Committees have been constituted for the year 1975 in the whole State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the names of the areas for which such Committees have been constituted, including Jamshedpur, and the meetings so far held; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is only one Regional P&T Advisory Committee for the Bihar State. The Committee for 1975 could not be constituted in time due to non-finalisation of the nominations of members. It is expected to be constituted shortly.

Research and Analysis Wing

4975. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Research and Analysis" (RAW) Department or organisation is attached to Prime Minister's Secretariat;

(b) if not, the Ministry to which this department or organisation is attached to;

(c) the objective of this body and facts about its functions and the year of its formation;

(d) the annual budgets for this body during the years since 1972;

(e) the number of employees of this department;

(f) whether it is a separate intelligence department; and

(g) the assessment by the Government regarding the utility of forming such a secret body?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Research and Analysis Wing is not attached to the Prime Minister's Secretariat but is a part of the Cabinet Secretariat.

(c) to (g). It is not in the public interest to give the information.

Re-opening of Shalimar Works Ltd., Calcutta

4976. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shalimar Works Ltd., a ship repairing and barge building plant in Calcutta, has been closed down since long;

(b) whether Government have finally decided about its take-over; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to re-open the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of take over does not arise till investigation has been carried out. Steps to organise an investigation are afoot.

Financial assistance to States

4977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to the States during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the criteria for granting the financial assistance; and

(c) whether any consideration is also given to the States which have lagged behind in development because of the lack of infrastructure for industrial development though they have rich natural resources which remain unexploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9338/75].

Production in textile mills taken over by Government

4978. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the textile mills taken over by Government upto date unit-wise, date-wise;

(b) the capacity and production unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) action taken upto date to increase production unit-wise and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). 103 sick textile undertakings whose management had been taken over have since been nationalised under the Sick textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974. A statement indicating the names of the mills, date of take over, installed capacity and production during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9339/75]. The management of Vijay Manufacturing Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Badnera, was taken over on 6th November, 1974 under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The installed capacity of the mill is 16,316 spindles. The mill had been lying closed since 1969. The Government of Maharashtra have assumed full financial and managerial responsibility for running the undertaking and are taking steps to rehabilitate the mill.

(c) The National Textile Corporation has sanctioned modernisation/renovation programmes for 83 undertakings. In respect of the remaining undertakings also a detailed examination of the machinery is being carried out to formulate suitable modernisation programmes. It is also proposed to expand the undertakings to an economically viable capacity of 25,000 spindles and 300 looms wherever the

present capacity is lower. Many of the mills which had been closed down have restarted and there has been increase in production as well as improvement in quality of manufacture.

Shortage of baby food in Punjab

4979. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of baby food in Punjab;

(b) whether Union Government are going to increase the quota of baby food to Punjab;

(c) if so, the quota proposed to be increased; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Shortage of baby food has been reported from some parts of Punjab in February, 1975.

(b) to (d). There is no distribution control on baby food by the Central Government. However, the manufacturers of baby food have been asked to rush supplies to the affected areas.

Publications on works of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

4980. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) names of the publications made by the Education Ministry of (i) Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and (ii) about them upto 1974;

(b) financial assistance given to others for publications about these great personalities of our country upto 1974;

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(c) works in hand of the Ministry for the above two purposes; and

(d) the names of the chief personnel constituting the Department or Committee who deal with the planning of the works regarding such publications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). In so far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, the Publications Division of the Ministry has brought out publications as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9340/75].

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9340/75].

(d) There is a separate Unit of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi headed by a Chief Editor and advised by an Advisory Board with Shri Morarji Desai as its Chairman and other prominent Gandhians as members. No separate Units have been set up for bringing out publications on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Export of coal during 1975-76

4981. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to export 3 to 4 million tonnes of coal during 1975-76;

(b) whether, in view of the increased need for coal for being utilised in the coal-based fertiliser units, steel plants and in super thermal units at home, the above targets would mean retarding the industrial growth at home; and

(c) whether the Ministry have finally assessed their needs for the year 1975-76 for coal and its availability and their views in regard to the above export proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The production of coal is increasing steadily. The target of production during 1975-76 is 98 million tonnes against the estimated production of 88 million tonnes during 1974-75. At this level of production, it is expected that during 1975-76 the requirement of the country would be fully met and we may be in a position to export about one million tonnes of coal to the neighbouring and other countries.

Volunteers of political and cultural organisations trained in fire-arms

4982. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the different organisations, political or cultural which are having volunteers who have been trained in the use of fire-arms with their names and respective strength; and

(b) whether in view of the increase in the incidents of political assaults and murders in the country, government have considered the desirability of applying a ban on their functioning, and if so, government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDY): (a) Holders of licences for the possession and use of fire arms are not required under the law to intimate their membership, if any, of a political or cultural organisation and therefore it is not possible to collect precise information of such organisations whose members may be individually possessing or having knowledge of the use of fire-arms.

(b) The activities of individuals and organisations imparting training in the use of lethal weapons are actionable in law if covered within the meaning of section 153A of the IPC as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act,

1972 and other relevant laws. Necessary vigilance is being maintained in this regard.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल पर होने वाला व्यय

* 4983. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय हुआ है और चालू वर्ष में अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों पर अलग अलग वहां पर इनके प्रयोग के कारण, केन्द्रीय सरकार की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). व्योरे विवरण 1 और 2 में दिए गये हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 9341/75]

मनोरंजन कर के एक भाग का फिल्म उद्योग विकास के लिए उपयोग

4984. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारें प्रति वर्ष मनोरंजन कर के रूप में लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि उक्त राशि दस प्रतिशत फिल्म उद्योग के विकास पर खर्च किया जायगा और यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने इस निर्णय को क्रियान्वित किया है और किन राज्यों ने इस निर्णय का पालन नहीं किया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्राक्कलन समिति ने पाँचवीं लोक सभा को प्रस्तुत की अपनी 58 वीं रिपोर्ट के पैरा 2.61 में यह सिफारिश की थी कि मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की 10 प्रतिशत राशि फ़िल्म उद्योग के विकास के लिये लगाई जानी चाहिये । क्योंकि मनोरंजन कर राज्य विषय है इसलिये यह सिफारिश शीघ्र कार्रवाई के लिये राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में ला दी गई ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

प्राक्कलन समिति द्वारा पैरा 2.61 में की गई सिफारिश के प्रति राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया

आन्ध्र प्रदेश—राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में आन्ध्र प्रदेश मनोरंजन कर अधिनियम 1939 के उपबंधों में संशोधन किया है जिस के द्वारा राज्य में फ़िल्म उद्योग के विकास के लिये मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में से खर्च की जाने वाली राशि की मात्रा 1-1-1975 से 2 प्रतिशत में बढ़ाकर 7 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है ।

बिहारी—जब तक दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबंध में संशोधन नहीं हो जाता तब तक मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व का कोई भाग अलग से रखना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । इसके अलावा, संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्र में कोई फ़िल्म उद्योग नहीं है ।

गोवा, दमन और दीव—संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्र में कोई फ़िल्म उद्योग नहीं है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश—राज्य में कोई फ़िल्म उद्योग नहीं है ।

तमिलनाडु—मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की 90 प्रतिशत राशि और तमिलनाडु स्थानीय प्राधिकरण वित्त अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन लगाये गये अधिभारों की समूची राशि संबंधित स्थानीय निकायों को दी जा रही है । इस प्रकार राजस्व का बड़ा भाग स्थानीय निकायों को दिया जाता है जबकि राज्य सरकार मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की 10 प्रतिशत राशि शो टैक्स की समूची राशि और मनोरंजन और शो टैक्स पर अतिरिक्त अधिभारों की राशि अपने पास रखती है । राज्य सरकार के लिये फ़िल्म उद्योग के विकास के लिये मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की 10 प्रतिशत राशि अलग से रखना संभव नहीं होगा । राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में फ़िल्म उद्योग के विकास के लिए पहले ही एक थियेटर कारपोरेशन स्थापित की हुई है ।

महाराष्ट्र—महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मराठी फ़िल्मों के निर्माण हेतु मराठी फ़िल्म निर्माताओं को आर्थिक सहायता देने की एक योजना पहले ही चालू की हुई है । इसके लिये छन राज्य में वर्ष में फ़िल्मों के प्रदर्शन पर मनोरंजन कर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व से उपलब्ध किया जायगा ।

शेष राज्य सरकारों/संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों को अनुस्मारक भेजे गये हैं ।

राजस्थान के खैरवा ग्राम में तार व टेलीफोन सुविधायें

4985. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाली तहसील (राजस्थान) के खैरवा गांव की जनता ने उक्त गांव में तार व टेलीफोन को व्यवस्था करने के लिये मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ख) क्या गांव की जनसंख्या और वहां हाई स्कूल तथा अन्य सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये, वहां तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जायगी, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचारमंत्री (डा० शंकर बयालशर्मा):

(क) जी हां। खैरवा ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच की ओर से 14-2-75 को एक मांग प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) इस गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/तारघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव में घाटा नजर आता है जिसे डाक तार विभाग की की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार माफ नहीं किया जा सकता। यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी इस घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिये तैयार हो तो यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल की सेवाओं का मांग

4986. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जो राज्य, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल की सेवायें मांगते हैं, उनसे सरकार खर्च की वसूली करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ;

(ग) क्या 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 को विभिन्न राज्यों पर 2 करोड़ 35 लाख रुपये की धनराशि बकाया थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य पर कितनी धनराशि बकाया थी और यह राशि कब तक वसूल कर ला जायगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल जिसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के संरक्षण तथा सुरक्षा के लिये बनाया गया है का व्यय सेवायें मांगने वाले उपक्रमों से वसूल किया जाता है।

(ख) उपयोग करने वाले उपक्रमों से व्यय की वसूली औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) 1-12-1973 को विभिन्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से केन्द्रीय सरकार की 2.35 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि बकाया थी। उनमें से अब तक 2.13 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि वसूल हो गई है। बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सतत प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Development of sick mills under Government control

4987. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick mills which have been taken by the Government under their control during the year 1974;

(b) whether any provision has been made in the current budget for their development; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 103 sick textile undertakings whose management had been

taken over before 1974, were nationalised under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 and have been transferred to the National Textile Corporation. In addition, the management of two other textile mills viz., India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd., Sereampore and Vijay Manufacturing Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Badnera has been taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the year 1974. The State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra respectively have assumed the full financial and managerial responsibility for these two undertakings.

(b) and (c). A budget provision of Rs. 11.14 crores has been made in the Revised Estimates for the year 1974-75 for the National Textile Corporation to cover requirements for modernisation, working capital, cotton purchase, etc. of the nationalised mills.

Manufacture of agriculture items by H.M.T.

4988. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the items manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools;

(b) whether H.M.T. has taken up the manufacture of some agricultural items also; and

(c) if so, the names of those items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The items manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Machine

Tools Limited in their different units are mentioned below:—

Unit	Items
(i) Bangalore . . .	(i) Lathes, Milling Machines, Grinding Machines, Die casting Machines and Plastic Injection Moulding Machines. (ii) Wrist Watches and Horological Machines.
(ii) Srinagar . . .	Wrist Watches.
(iii) Kalamassery	Lathes and Printing Machinery.
(iv) Hyderabad . . .	Special Purpose Machines, Hydraulic Presses and Press Brakes and Lamp-Making Machinery (under implementation.)
(v) Pinjore . . .	Milling Machines, Turrets and Broaching Machines.

(b) and (c). H.M.T. has undertaken manufacture of agricultural tractors in their Pinjore Unit.

Upgradation of Govindpur Post Office

4989. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post and Telegraph authorities of Bihar have refused to upgrade the experimental post office of Givindpur under Karra Police Station of Ranchi district and to provide a Public Call Office in it despite repeated public demand;

(b) whether the P. & T. Department consider this demand as uneconomical; and

(c) if so, the policy of the Government in providing postal and telephone services in tribal areas, and whether they would withdraw all such services from tribal areas which are uneconomical and are running in loss?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Post Offices: The Branch Offices could not be upgraded as it was anticipated to run on loss beyond the maximum permissible limit of Rs. 1000/-. The persons demanding upgrading did not agree to pay the non-returnable contribution.

Public Call Offices: No public demand for opening a PCO at Govindpur has been received and no demand has been turned down.

(c) The post offices are opened in backward areas including tribal areas with a higher limit of loss upto Rs. 1000/- and in very special cases upto Rs. 2,500/- provided the income earned is at least 15 per cent of the cost in case of backward areas and 10 per cent in case of hilly areas. The post offices are continued as long as the limit of loss indicated is not exceeded. Any loss in excess of the limit is to be paid by the public as non-returnable contribution.

After 10 years, the post offices are expected to generate sufficient income to bring the loss within a limit of Rs. 240/- or Rs. 360/- or Rs. 500/- depending on whether the nearest post office is at a distance of less than 3 miles, 3 to 5 miles or beyond 5 miles respectively.

Most of the tribal areas are included in backward areas. This Department has relaxed the conditions for providing telephone facilities in backward areas.

There is no proposal to withdraw the telephone services existing in the tribal areas which are uneconomical and running in loss.

Pattern of Central Assistance for development of Tribal areas in Fifth Plan

4990. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of Central assistance for the development of tribal areas during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the pattern of matching assistance by the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The current pattern of Central assistance for tribal areas is of 3 types: Firstly, there are the State Plan schemes under backward classes sector, which are covered under block loan-grants pattern; secondly, the Centrally sponsored schemes under the backward classes sector with 100 per cent Central assistance; and lastly, special Central assistance for tribal sub-plans. The pattern of assistance for the 5th Plan, however, is yet to be finalised.

(b) Currently, the State Governments have not to match Central assistance with their own share. They have, however, been asked to ensure sufficient flow of funds from the divisible pool of general sectors of development under the State Plan and the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes, to the schemes in the tribal areas, in proportion to the tribal population in their respective States.

Taking over of "Metro" Cinema at Bombay and Calcutta

4992. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a notice published in the "Statesman" of 31st December, 1974 by M/s. Tramarsa S. A. claiming to be the sole legal owners of the Metro Theatres at Bombay and Calcutta, and mentioning that negotiations are in progress for sale of these cinema-houses to Government of India; and

(b) whether such negotiations will include the future fate of the present staff and employees; and by when a final decision is expected in the entire transaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A negotiating Committee has been set up to look into the matter of taking over of the Metro cinemas at Bombay and Calcutta. The Committee will finalise its proposals as early as possible. Government would have the option then either to take over all the staff employed or the selected ones as may be decided.

Theft and return of statue of Vishnu

4993. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ancient statue of Vishnu believed to have been stolen from Calcutta, has been returned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts;

(b) if so, the facts about the theft and the return; and

(c) whether the thieves have been traced, if so, when and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Vishnu idol was stolen from Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta in 1965 and was later bought by the Boston Museum. When the Museum authorities came to know that the bronze idol was the legal property of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, in an exemplary gesture, they agreed to return the idol. After due formalities the idol was returned to India in October, 1974.

(c) The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and would be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on its receipt.

Merger of I.E.S. and I.S.S.

4994. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge I.E.S. and I.S.S.;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to draft IES/ISS cadre officers as Under Secretaries in some Departments; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Like the members of other Class I Central Services and the All India Services, officers of the Indian Economic Services and the Indian Statistical Service are also eligible for appointment, on tenure deputation basis, to posts including those of Under Secretaries, in the Central Secretariat. The preparation of a list of eligible officers belonging to the IES/ISS for consideration for empanelment for the posts of Under Secretary and equivalent, for the current year is in hand.

Prosecution of Class I Officers on account of corruption

4995. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers prosecuted for corruption during 1973-74; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 32 Class I Officers (including officers of Public Undertakings drawing pay of Rs. 1,000 and above) were prosecuted by the Central Bureau of Investigation during 1973-74.

(b) Cases against four of these officers have been decided by the Courts. These four officers were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonments and/or fines; the sentences of imprisonment awarded in these cases range from 3 months to 3 years, and fines from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000. Cases against the remaining 28 officers are under trial.

Opening of Post Offices

4996. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices opened during 1974-75 upto 28th February, 1975 and proposed to be set up during 1975-76;

(b) how many of these post offices were set up in gram panchayat villages which are at a distance of 2 miles from the existing post offices and the number of those which are proposed to be set up during 1975-76; and

(c) the number of these new post offices which have been/shall be located in hilly and backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA):

(a) (i) opened in 74-75	.	.	514
(ii) proposed in 75-76	.	.	1000
(b) (i) opened in 74-75	.	.	114
(ii) proposed in 75-76	.	.	581
(c) (i) opened in 74-75	.	.	158
(ii) proposed in 75-76	.	.	365

Production Capacity of Philips Radio

4997. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the original installed production capacity of Philips Radio;

(b) the number of times they have been permitted to expand; and

(c) the facts in each case together with the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Philips India Ltd. produce radios in their plants at Calcutta and Poona.

(i) Calcutta Plant:

It was issued a registration certificate on 1-10-52 for manufacture of Radio Receivers. Its capacity in 1956 was assessed around 48,000 nos. On 29-10-56 and expansion by 24,000 sets was approved of which 12,000 sets capacity was to be diverted to the Poona Factory. Thus, the licenced capacity of the Calcutta factory was raised to 60,000 sets per annum. No further increase in licensed capacity has so far been approved by Government. However, the production of the plant at Calcutta has progressively increased to nearly 300,000 sets by 1970. The Licensing Committee approved on 8th June, 1970 the expansion of capacity of the plant to 1,75,000 nos. with an export obligation of 75 per cent of the expanded capacity. This decision was based on the Industrial Policy statement issued by Government in February, 1970 that an item reserved for the small scale sector could not be allowed in the organised sector except with 75 per cent export obligation and the question of reserving the low cost radios for the small sector was then under consideration of the Government. The Company, however, represented

against the decision of the Licensing Committee stating that the production of low cost radios is being phased out in Calcutta and hence the need for an export obligation on that score may not arise. The question of regularising the capacity of the Calcutta plant along with a suitable export obligation on the overall capacity both at Calcutta and Poona is currently under consideration of Government.

(ii) Poona Plant

The initial capacity of 12,000 nos. was covered by licence on 10-9-58. This was expanded to 48,000 nos. on 16-3-1961, 80,000 nos. on 30-1-67, 3,30,000 nos. on 30-3-68 and 7 lakh nos. on 12-8-70. The current level of production at the Poona plant is nearly 600,000 nos. per annum.

The expansions provided to the Calcutta and Poona plants were based on the targets for Radio Receiver production which were fixed for the Fourth Plan period at 7 million Radio Receivers per annum, of which 75 per cent of the Radios were to be low priced. It was felt at that time that to achieve this target it was necessary to expand the production of units in the organised sector in a significant manner. However, no expansion of such units has been approved since 1970, in view of the policy of Government to encourage low cost radio receiver production in the small scale sector.

**Demand for bifurcation of P&T
Punjab Circle**

4998. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been persistent demands from various organisations of Himachal Pradesh for bifurcation of present Post and Telegraph Circle of Punjab and creating a new circle for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present workload and the prevailing financial stringency do not justify the creation of new circle for Himachal Pradesh.

**Self-Reliance in production of
Consumer Goods**

4999. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has become self-reliant in the production of consumer goods like soap, tooth-paste, chocolate, cosmetics, biscuits, cigarettes, soft drinks;

(b) if not, when do Government think it feasible to do away with the foreign companies in the above field; and

(c) whether technical know-how for the above industries is indigenously available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) These items are already being manufactured in the country.

(b) The activities of foreign companies with foreign equity higher than 40 per cent are under review under section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Reorganisation of C.W. & P.C

5000. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Central Water and Power Commission to meet the growing power needs of the country; and

(b) If so, whether the State Government of Bihar has also been consulted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). After the formation of the new Ministry of Energy, the Central Water and Power Commission has been bifurcated into Central Water Commission attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Central Electricity Authority attached to the Ministry of Energy. There are proposals to revitalise the Central Electricity Authority suitably, so that it can play a more effective role in the Power Development Programme. All State Governments, including the State Government of Bihar, have been consulted in this regard.

Growth rate of industrial production in West Bengal

5001. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of industrial production in West Bengal during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) whether the growth rate is in keeping with the national growth rate as envisaged by the Centre;

(c) if not, the factors which are impeding the progress of industry in West Bengal;

(d) whether Centre propose to call a conference of Industrialists and Government agencies to discuss the issue in the near future; and

(e) if so, probable date for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The official index of industrial production, as computed by the Central Statistical Organisation, is prepared on an all-India basis, and no State-wise figures for growth in industrial production can be obtained

from these data. The results of the Annual Survey of Industries, which gives State-wise figures of industrial output, are available only upto 1970, and therefore, it is unfortunately not possible to give the growth rate of industrial production in West Bengal during the last three years.

(b) From available data on production of selected industries in West Bengal, it appears that the growth of industrial production in West Bengal during the past three years has not been satisfactory.

(c) There are a number of historical and other reasons impeding the growth of industry in West Bengal, some of which are, briefly as follows:

(i) West Bengal industry has developed only along a few selected lines, like jute manufactures—the fortunes of which depend largely on the export market—and engineering industries much of it tailored to meet Raliway needs (for which there has been a fall in the rate of demand). There have not been many industrial ventures or proposals for new ventures in other industries or sectors many of which have been expanding at more than the average rate.

(ii) In the engineering industries, the modernisation and diversification of industry in West Bengal has been neglected in the past.

(iii) There has been less investment interest from entrepreneurs in West Bengal than in many other States.

(d) Both the Centre and the Government of West Bengal have been endeavouring to correct this trend by encouraging new investment proposals in worthwhile directions. The West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation has been given a number of Letters of Intent for promoting new industrial ventures. Over the past several years, the Import Policy at the Centre has given special consideration to the licensing of steel imports in favour of closed engineering industries so as to enable them to re-open. The Industrial Reconstruct-

tion Corporation of India has been set up, with Headquarters in Calcutta, to specially assist in the rehabilitation of sick industries. It is not felt necessary to separately call a conference of industrialists and Government agencies on this issue because this matter has been debated and discussed from time to time in different forums, and Government policy has been explained to West Bengal industrialists in numerous meetings and seminars conducted by Chambers of commerce.

(e) Does not arise.

Guarantee for HMT Watches

5002. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT watches are not "Water Proof" and no such guarantee is given to customers; and

(b) if so, the reasons why such guarantee is not being given till yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Hand-Wound watches being manufactured by HMT are dust and water protected whereas the automatic watches are water proof and the guarantee to this effect is given by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited

Technique developed by C.B.R.I., Roorkee for reducing cost of construction of buildings

5005. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.R.I., Roorkee has, after research, developed some building techniques by adoption of which reduction in cost of construction can be achieved; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to popularise this technique so that weaker sections of the society can take

full advantage of having a house of their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The techniques/processes have been available to various entrepreneurs and construction agencies for application.

Acceptance of pay scales recommended by N.P.C. Committee by All India Radio Staff Artists Union

5006. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Staff Artists Union have accepted the pay scale recommended by the N.P.C. Committee; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to act accordingly in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The N.P.C. Report has not recommended any pay scales but only a general pattern of differentials according to job evaluation. The Union conveyed its general concurrence subject to the correction of anomalies.

(b) The recommendations are under Government's consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Programme for Primary School Children by Delhi Television

5007. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Television Centre has introduced a programme for primary school children from the 3rd March, 1975;

(b) if so, whether the programme is in the nature of an enrichment service or based on any syllabus; and

(c) whether this programme will cover children's school period or home period daily in the week or a few days in a week?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is designed to serve the enrichment needs of the child and is not based on any formal syllabus.

(c) This special television programme is telecast on working days, twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays at 10.15 a.m. for a duration of 20 minutes.

Allocation for Generation of Power in Gujarat in Fifth Plan

5008. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of the Gujarat Government for the generation of power in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocations made by the Planning Commission for the purpose; and

(c) the allocations made for the first year of the Fifth Plan of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Government had estimated that the total requirement of funds for the power development programme would be Rs. 355.95 crores. In the Draft Fifth Plan the Planning Commission has provided an amount of Rs. 268.95 crores.

(c) The Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 46.50 crores for the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75).

Power Projects of Gujarat pending Central approval

5009. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any power projects of Gujarat which are pending for want of Central Government's approval;

(b) if so, the total number thereof; and

(c) the reasons for their not being approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of scheme Report	Present position of scheme.
1.	Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House.	2x3	May, 1973	The scheme has been found technically acceptable and the formal approval is awaited.
2.	Wanakbori Thermal Power Station.	1x200	Nov., 1972	The Proposal is under examination, with reference to Coal, by the Central Electricity Authority.
3.	Kadana H.E. Project	4x60	July, 1974	The scheme report has already been approved.

**Change in Licensing Policy to
Encourage Production of
Wage Goods**

5010. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether in view of the low rate
of growth of 3.5 per cent in industry
during 1974-75, there are any propo-
sals to change the policy of industry
licensing to encourage production of
wage goods;

(b) if so, whether any policy plan-
ning body has been set up in this
regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A.
PAI): (a) to (c). It is the policy
of the Government to encourage in-
creased production of wage goods.
Most of the important wage goods in
the country are, of course, of agricul-
tural origin, for example, foodgrains,
pulses, edible oils etc. Licensing policy
is not believed to be a constraint on
production of wage goods and hence
no changes in the policy are contem-
plated.

Government has recently set up
an Industrial Policy Group of senior
officers in the Ministry of Industry
and Civil Supplies to suggest ways
and means of reorienting and stimu-
lating production to meet the changing
social needs of the economy. The
Group has been charged with the
responsibility of examining the imple-
mentations of the Industrial Policy
of the Government on a continuing
basis so that industrial development
in the country take place according
to socio-economic priorities and the
Government machinery is adequately
responsive to the urgent requirements
of stepping up the growth of the
industrial sector.

आर्थर बटलर, कम्पनी, मुजफ्फरपुर

5011. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या
उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रों यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर
स्थित आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को जो रेल के
डिब्बे बनाती है, बन्द हो जाने का खतरा
पुनः उपस्थित हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?
और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर
करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
राज्य शंभू (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क)
आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी, मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार
को इस समय काफी हानि हो रही है, लेकिन
इसके बन्द होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) गत समय में लिये
गये वेगन क्रयादेशों का अलाभकारी मूल्य
ढाँचा हानि का मुख्य कारण रहा है । इन
अलाभकारी क्रयादेशों के संबंध में हानियों
को कुछ सीमा तक कैसे कम किया जा सकता
है इसके लिये उपायों का पता लगाया जा
रहा है ।

बंडकारण्य क्षेत्र का विकास

5012. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंडकारण्य क्षेत्र बहुत
पिछड़ा हुआ है तथा उसके सम्यक विकास
की मांग बहुत पहले से उठती आ रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के
विकास के संबंध में जांच करने हेतु एक कार्य
दल का गठन किया है यदि हां, तो इनके
गठन को हुये कितना समय बीत चुका है ;

(ग) क्या इसने सरकार को अभी तक अपना प्रतिवेदन नहीं दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसमें अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). दण्ड-कारण्य क्षेत्र की आदिम जाति जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और सामान्यता उसे अपेक्षाकृत अल्प विकसित माना जाता है। इसकी क्षमता का विश्लेषण करने और समुचित विकास कार्यनीति तैयार करने के लिये जून, 1972 में एक अभियान दल का गठन किया गया था। यह अभियान दल इस क्षेत्र के सम्बद्ध आंकड़े एकत्रित करने और संकलित करने का काम कर रहा है और इसने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी है।

Distribution of Raw Materials

5013. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to 'streamline' the existing procedure relating to the distribution of both imported and indigenous raw materials to industrial units; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The procedure in respect of distribution of imported and indigenous raw materials to industrial units is continuously under consideration of the Government in order to ensure best utilisation of available foreign exchange and other indigenous resources. Recently,

a Committee with Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry, as Chairman, has been set up by the Government of India to make recommendations regarding the methods for streamlining the present system of allocation of raw materials in order to ensure that industries which are identified as of national priority are supplied with raw materials of right type and in right quantity. The report is awaited.

Lay off in Wagon Building Industry

5014. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-
WAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon building industry in the country is facing large-scale lay-offs in view of the heavy decline in the demand of wagons by the railways; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in reviving the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made by the Government to set the issue in correct perspective so that ordering of wagons is not contingent on ways and means position of the Railways at a given time. It is a fact that there is real apprehension of large scale lay-off otherwise.

Sanction of Unauthorised Power Connections for Industries in Delhi

5015. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that unauthorised power

connections have been sanctioned for industries in the residential areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has not sanctioned any unauthorised power connections for industries in the residential areas of Delhi. However, there are a large number of cases in which domestic and commercial power connections are being used for the purposes other than for which these were sanctioned. The matter is being kept under constant watch by DESU authorities.

Supply of power to DESU from Bhakra

5016. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhakra Management Board have curtailed the supply of power to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial measures Government propose to take to regulate the supply of power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). On account of low level of generation at Bhakra due to low inflow in the Gobindsagar, power supply to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been reduced to some extent.

Report of the Committee set up to Evaluate System of Recruitment by U.P.S.C.

5017. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: !
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 391 on the 24th July, 1974 regarding report of the Committee set up to evaluate system of recruitment by U.P.S.C. and state:

(a) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-ARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Companies Manufacturing T.V. Picture Tubes

5018. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies, in public and private sectors, which are manufacturing TV picture tubes;

(b) the number of tubes manufactured by each company, size-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their distribution amongst T.V. manufacturers?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) Bangalore, a wholly Central Government public sector undertaking, is the only Company at present manufacturing T.V. picture tubes in the country. Three other units in the private sector and one in the State Public Sector, approved for this item, have yet to set up production. The production of picture tubes by BEL in 1974 was 61,525 distributed amongst the following sizes:

Sr. No.	Size †	Quantity
1	12"	1,865
2	19"	3,727
3	20"	55,927
4	23"	6
		61,525

(c) The criteria adopted for distribution of picture tubes to TV manufacturers are the following:

Small Scale Units:

(i) Those units who have produced atleast 50 per cent of their approved capacity in 1974 are to be given at the rate of 75 per cent of their capacity;

(ii) Those who have gone into commercial production (more than 100 T.V. Receivers in 1974) are to be given at the rate of 50 per cent of the approved capacity.

Large Scale Units (in the Central and State Public Sector and in the private sector)

All units are to be given at the rate of 50 per cent of their licensed capacity, or actual production in 1974, whichever is more.

New units, in both the organised and the small scale sectors, are to be given at the rate of 25 per cent of their approved capacity.

Facilities to Coca Cola Export Corporation in Fourth Plan

5019. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences, letters of intent, permission letters/no-objection letters and other facilities have been given under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to Coca Cola Export Corporation, and users of their brand name i.e. bottling plants in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) under what authority and on whose recommendation these licences and approvals have been issued to Coca Cola Export Corporation and users of their brand name;

(c) who recommended Import licences for them from DGTD and other sources and under what authority; and

(d) particulars of import licences recommended and issued to them during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). As manufacture of concentrates has been held to be an item not covered by the First Schedule of the I(D&R) Act, 1951, no licence or premission has been issued to M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation under the Act. The Corporation was accorded approval by the Government of India in January, 1958 for the manufacture of beverage concentrate. In November, 1964 Government have also accorded approval for the manufacture of Citrus/fruit beverage bases.

As regards bottling plants of Coca Cola, there are 22 bottlers who have so far been given Registration Certificates/Industrial licences or registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development. These approvals have been given in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(c) The Technical authorities concerned have recommended the grant of import licences as per Import Policy in force from time to time.

(d) M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation have been issued Import licences as Actual Users during the last five years as under:—

	Rs.
April, 1970-September, 1970	97,600/-
October, 1970-March, 1971	97,600/-
April, 1971-September, 1971	97,600/-
October, 1971-March, 1972	97,600/-
October, 1971-March, 1972	7,60,000/-
April, 1972-March, 1973	16,00,000/-

Telegraph Office at Saputara Hills

5020. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts and Telegraphs have asked for guarantee of business of Rs. 20,000 per annum for ten years for providing Telegraph Office at the new hill station under development in Gujarat viz. Saputara Hills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that such conditions come in the way of speedy and proper development of Saputara Hills as a recreation, health and tourist Centre;

(d) if so, the special steps Government propose to take to waive such conditions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?
153 LS.—6.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. But the proposal for opening PCO/TO was re-examined in terms of the liberalised policy for the hilly and backward areas and a PCO/TO was approved for this place.

(b) The guarantee was quoted in 1971 as the loss involved could not be condoned as per the policy in vogue at that time.

(c) to (e). The P&T Department has evolved a policy for providing Telecom. facilities in un-developed areas on limited loss basis depending upon the administrative and other importance of the places, their population and remoteness from the existing telecom. net work. It is however necessary that the expected revenue should not be less than 25 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure.

This policy has been liberalised in respect of hilly and backward areas. The minimum expected revenue for such areas irreduced to 10 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure in case of hilly areas and 15 per cent in case of backward areas. The population limits prescribed in the policy have been lowered to 50 per cent of that applicable to normal areas and limits of loss that can be incurred in respect of telegraph offices have been raised.

Ahmedabad-Kalol Telephone Line

5021. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "No-Delay Service" on Ahmedabad-Kalol telephone line is being operated; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when will such a service be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). No-delay service is being operated from Ahme-

dabad to Kalol only. The service from Kalol to Ahmedabad will be introduced when justified by traffic.

Visit of British Experts in Physical Electronics and Allied Subjects to India

5022. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any British experts in Physical Electronics and allied subjects visited India during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 28th February, 1975;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether they came to India under any scheme or project or exchange programme, and if so, the main features thereof;

(d) whether the Indian counterparts and experts visited the U.K. during the same period and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(e) the concrete results achieved by such an exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of Dr. I. J. Saunders, Lecturer in Physical Electronics, Lancaster University, who visited India during the period 17th November, 1974 to 9th February, 1975 under the Younger Scientists Exchange Programme which is operated by the British Council and the University Grants Commission, is awaited.

(d) No Counterpart Experts from this country visited U.K. in the field of Physical Electronics under the Scheme. However, Dr. C. C. Desai, Lecturer, Department of Physics, Sardar Patel University was sponsored under the Scheme for a period of three months from January, 1975 onwards.

(e) It is too early to assess the concrete results which would accrue consequent upon the visit of those Scientists.

Political Settlement of Problems in Nagaland and Mizoram

5023. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps, if any, have been taken by the Central Government during the last three years to arrive at a political settlement of the problems that have arisen in Nagaland and Mizoram; and

(b) the outcome of the steps taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). On the basis of the agreement reached with Naga leaders in 1960, Nagaland emerged as a full-fledged State within the Indian Union. Mizoram was constituted as a Union Territory with a Legislature and Council of Ministers in January 1972. The Governments of Nagaland and Mizoram have been striving to accelerate the development of these areas and fulfil the aspirations of the people. In this connection a reference is also invited to answer furnished on the 26th February, 1975 to undstarred question No. 1328 in the House.

Issue of Letters of Intent/Licences to Larger Houses and Foreign Companies in Backward Areas

5025. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of industrial licences and letters of intent granted, year-wise, from 1972 to 1974.

(b) state-wise number of industrial licences and letters of intent granted to the companies under the control of

each of the 73 large and larger industrial Houses as enlisted by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and each foreign company, year-wise during the same period;

(c) number of industrial licences and letters of intent granted State-wise, for setting up industries in the backward regions, year-wise from 1972 to 1974;

(d) number of industrial licences and letters of intent granted State-wise, to each large and larger houses and foreign company, for setting up industries in the backward regions, year-wise, during the same period; and

(e) how far the Government's new industrial licensing policy, as amended from time to time has helped reduction of regional imbalances in industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement (No. I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9342/75].

(b) A statement (No. II) giving the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during 1972-74 to the Foreign Majority Companies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9342/75]. Another statement (No. III) giving the number of letters of intent and licences issued to the 20 large industrial houses (ILPIC Classification) during 1972, and to the undertakings covered by the provisions of the MRTP Act during 1973 and 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9342/75].

(c) A statement (No. IV) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9342/75].

(d) Two separate statements (Nos. V & VI) showing the numbers of licences and letters of intent issued to Foreign Majority Companies and to the 20 larger industrial houses of

ILPIC classification (for 1972) and the undertakings covered by the provisions of the MRTP Act (1973-74) for setting up industries in the backward areas are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9342/75].

(e) The Government have announced the following incentive for the promotion and development of industries in the backward areas:—

(i) Central scheme of subsidy on fixed investment. 98 selected backward districts/areas are eligible for subsidy under this scheme.

(ii) Concessional finance to industrial products and 232 selected backward districts/areas by the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI.

(iii) Transport subsidy on the cost of movement of raw materials and finished goods between fixed points in the State of J & K, U.P., H.P. etc.

(iv) Special import facilities for machinery, raw materials and components for districts/areas eligible for central subsidy.

(v) Supply of machinery on hire purchase by NSIC on concessional terms.

(vi) Exemption of profits to the extent of 20 per cent from the taxable income for industries located in backward areas.

During 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores (approximately) has been sanctioned (till October 1974) towards re-imbursement of central subsidy on fixed investment to various States, Union territories and other agencies against Rs. 11.76 lakhs approximately sanctioned during 1972-73. Similarly, the amount of financial assistance rendered on concessional terms by the public financial institutions to industrial projects in the identified backward areas increased from Rs. 68.03 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 86.53 crores in 1973-74. Also during the period 1969-1974, the NSIC supplied machinery

worth Rs. 216 lakhs for projects in backward areas.

The IDBI has completed techno-economic surveys of all backward states/union territories. 48 projects identified by the IDBI with the assistance of the other financial institutions are under implementation.

The type of industries established in backward areas are: tyre-retreading, cold storage, rice mills, bakery, aluminium utensils, distilling, re-rolling engineering fruit and vegetable

processing, tanning, cement and its products, paper products, oil extraction plants, ACC and CSR conductors, electric goods, radios etc.

Preferential treatment is accorded to licence applications filed under the IDR Act 1951 for locations of projects in the backward areas. The share of backward areas in the letters of intent and licences issued under this Act over the last three years has registered an appreciable increase as seen from the following Table:—

	1972			1973			1974 F.F.		
	B*	Total	%	B	Total	%	B	Total	%
LI	108	877	12.3	127	899	14.1	343	1181	29.1
IL	83	563	14.8	103	596	17.2	298	1099	27.1

B*—No. of applications for Backward Districts/Areas.

Development of Regional Films in Fifth Plan

5026. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a package programme for development of regional films during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Film production in India is in the private sector. The film Finance Corporation has been set up by Government to promote and assist film industry by providing, affording or procuring financial and other facilities for the production of films of good standard in all regions and languages of the country.

Irregularities by M/s. Goa Carbon Ltd.

5027. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s. Goa Carbon, Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Companies has reported that the Company has delayed in complying with sections 303, 159, 264 and 135 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the last three years. The Registrar of Companies took up these irregularities with the Company and in view of the explanations offered by the Company, no further action was considered necessary.

During the year 1974 several letters were received alleging that the company delayed the allotment letters/refund orders against application monies received in connection with the public issue of 4,50,000 equity share of Rs. 10 each.

The matter was taken up with the company and on an enquiry the company replied that in view of the large number of applications the refund orders and regret letters might have been delayed in transit. The company, however, assured that all the queries made either to themselves or to their issue house have been attended to promptly. The company further explained that out of more than 1,45,000 and odd refund orders posted during the month of February, 1974, only about 1,000 or so, remained uncashed as on 15-6-1974.

Irregularities by M/s. Shriram Bearing Ltd.

5028. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s. Shriram Bearing Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). M/s. Shriram Bearings Limited hold an industrial licence to manufacture ball bearings at Ranchi and a letter of intent to manufacture roller bearings at Aurangabad. No irregularity in respect of these activities has come to notice during the last three years.

Production in Organised Sector

5030. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative, fiscal and legislative tools in the hands of the Ministry to see that production in organised sectors of the economy goes along socially desired goals; and

(b) how have these administrative, fiscal and legislative tools been used in the past one year and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is the main instrument to promote the industrial development of the country in a regulated manner. The regulated growth of industries is intended to be achieved within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, which continues to govern Government's policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. The Resolution also underlines the role of Cottage and Village and small scale industries in the development of the national economy; the need for balanced industrial development and for achieving other socio-economic objectives.

With a view to maximising production and allowing fuller utilisation of existing capacities, Government have decided to allow manufacturers of industrial machinery, machine tools and certain items of electrical equipment, freedom for diversification of production within the group of range of products and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking. Government have also decided that industrial undertakings which hold industrial licences specifying single or double shift basis may apply for the endorsement of their licences allowing for maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. Government have recently announced that undertakings hold-

ing industrial licences with specific capacity could avail the facility of recognition of enhanced capacity, if such additional production has been utilised for exports, subject to certain conditions.

In order to promote the growth of small scale sector, and to provide a protected field of industries where small entrepreneurs would be able to establish units, Government announced in February, 1974 an additional list of 53 industries, which are exclusively reserved for development in the small scale sector.

Post Office at Ajjibal

5031. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post office at Ajjibal in Sirsi taluka, in North Kanara District in the hilly, remote, forest, Malnad area of heavy rain fall is threatened with closure due to economics of the post office; and

(b) whether demographic factors will be taken into consideration while dealing with continuance of post offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No Sir. However, the financial position of this office is under review.

(b) Demographic factors are taken into account only while opening post offices.

26 मार्च, 1975 को होने वाली सदन की बैठक के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

5032. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा वर्ष 1973-74 में कितना शुद्ध लाभ प्राप्त किया गया ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 के लिये उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया है तथा इस दौरान कितना लाभ अर्जित करने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) वर्ष 1973-75 में, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को मूल्यहास, देय ब्याज तथा करों के लिये आवश्यक राशि की व्यवस्था करने के बाद 94.47 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है।

(ख) 1974-75 के संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार कम्पनी द्वारा 1870 लाख रुपये के सामान का उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1974-75 में, करों का भुगतान करने से पूर्व तथा मूल्यहास एवं देय ब्याज के लिये व्यवस्था करने के बाद कम्पनी को 150 लाख रुपये से 160 लाख रुपये तक का लाभ होगा।

Actual Users/Replenishment Import Licences to Bottling Plants of Coca Cola

5033. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether actual users or replenishment import licences have been recommended for four bottling plants of Coca Cola at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Kanpur during the last three years; value of each licence recommended and issued, year-wise, contents and the parties in whose favour these licences were recommended;

(b) whether exports of concentrate was based on the basis of these replenishment licences; and

(c) if the concentrate is imported for four bottling plants on Actual users and replenishment basis, how

they are distributed to a number of other bottling plants in the country and whether necessary permission has been taken from the Licensing Committee, if so, under what rules and provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Four bottling plants have been issued the Actual Users Import Licences during the last three years as under:

Year	Name of the firm	Licence No.	Value	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1972-73	M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	P/D/1375501 dated 18-12-72	Rs. 46,750	Spare parts.
1973-74	M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	P/D/2196560 dt. 8-2-74.	55,750	Spare parts.
	M/s. Kanpur Bottling Co., Kanpur.	P/D/2197661 dt. 23-4-74.	26,560	Spare parts.
1974-75	M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	P/D/1391685 dt. 14-11-74	23,378	Spare parts.

As these plants do not export concentrate the question of issue of replenishment licences does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The bottling plants of Coca Cola do not import concentrate but obtain the concentrates from the Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi.

राज्यों में अंग्रेजी को राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिया जाना

5034. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन राज्यों ने अंग्रेजी को राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी है ;

(ख) क्या इसको राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिलाने में विदेशी राजनयिकों का कुछ हाथ है; और

(ग) क्या देश के कई सीमावर्ती राज्यों में कुछ आदिवासी भाषाओं को समाप्त

(for first half of April,—March, 75 period.) .

करके अंग्रेजी भाषा को धोपने के लिए बड़ा भारी षड्यंत्र रचा जा रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता): (क) नागालैण्ड की राजभाषा अंग्रेजी है। कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी या तो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 345 के परन्तुक के अधीन अथवा उनके अपने राजभाषा अधिनियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन विभिन्न मात्राओं में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) : जो नहीं, श्रीमान । सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है।

Priorities for 1975-76 in the State of Bihar

5035. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Budget priority for 1975-76 is for energy, irrigation and fertiliser; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for these in the State of Bihar for 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the Bihar State Plan for 1975-76, about 55 per cent of the approved outlay would be in power, Irrigation and Flood Control Sectors. Investments in fertilisers sector get reflected in the Centre's budget and not in the State's budget.

Reconsideration of Backbay and Nepean Sea Road Scheme, Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme and Employment Scheme

5037. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Government of Maharashtra (an omnibus proposal) for reconsideration of the Backbay and Nepean Sea Road Scheme, Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme and Employment Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have considered these schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b). Schemes relating to Cotton Monopoly Procurement and Employment Guarantee are already in operation in Maharashtra. As regards Backbay and Nepean Sea Road Scheme, Planning Commission has received no such proposal from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Instruction regarding coverage to "Great March" to Parliament on Television

5038. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions were given not to give coverage to the "Great March" to Parliament on the television; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. T. V. took notice of the event as a part of its normal news coverage.

(b) Does not rise.

✓ Deficit Financing in Fifth Plan

5039. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approach document of the Fifth Five Year Plan had pleaded for keeping deficit financing in the first two years of the Fifth Plan at zero level; and

(b) if so, whether the deficit financing envisaged in the budget for 1975-76 does not conflict with the perspective of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Approach Document of the Fifth Plan did not mention any specific figure in respect of deficit financing in the first two years of the Plan. The Draft Fifth Plan however, stated that there seemed to be little scope for deficit financing in the first two years of the Plan.

(b) The Central budget for 1975-76 envisages deficit financing of Rs. 225 crores. In the light of the existing economic situation and the anticipated trend of production next year, this order of deficit financing is not likely to hamper the effort to keep in check the inflationary pressure in the economy. On the other hand, by providing additional resources, it would help in sustaining the tempo of development, which, in the ultimate analysis, is the real solution to the problem of inflation. It would, therefore, help in furthering the objectives of the Fifth Plan.

Letters of Intent to Technocrat Oriented Institutions for Medium Scale Sector

5040. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre propose to give free hand in issuing fresh letters of intent to technocrat-oriented institutions and new entrepreneurs of medium scale sector particularly in the backward areas;

(b) whether the Ministry propose to direct the Licensing Committee not to reject the proposals of medium scale 100 per cent Indian Sector for next five years, in the interest and growth of Indian sector; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend its policy or improve its execution through the Licensing Committee for Indianisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). In terms of the industrial licensing policy statement announced on 2nd February, 1973, Government will ensure that licensing decisions conform to the growth profile of the 5th plan and that techno-economic and social considerations such as economies of scale, appropriate technology, balanced regional development and development of backward areas are fully reflected. Government's policy will continue to be

to encourage competent small and medium entrepreneurs in all industries including those in which large industrial houses and foreign majority companies are eligible to participate. Such entrepreneurs will be preferred vis-a-vis the larger industrial houses and foreign companies in the setting up of new capacity.

New and medium entrepreneurs particularly those having technical background are encouraged in setting up new capacity. However as their proposals have to be considered from other angles also e.g. availability of foreign exchange, plan profiles, financial soundness, etc., it is not necessary to give directions to L.C. not to reject such proposals.

Foreign concerns and subsidiaries of foreign companies will be eligible to participate in 19 specified industries and their investments will be examined in accordance with the "guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity" with a view to bringing about progressive Indianisation.

Failure of Licensing Policy

5041. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Licensing Committee has failed to keep the broad objectives of Industrial Licensing Policy and system adopted by Government; if not, the grounds as to how the Licensing Committee recommendations have become useful to growth of industries in our country during last three years;

(b) whether there is a big cry in our country that multi-national and foreign firms have got bigger sales due to amending and recommending approval by the Licensing Committee; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend this faulty way of making recommendations by the Licensing

Committee in the interest of Indianisation of industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). In taking a decision on industrial licence applications, the Licensing Committee *inter alia* takes into consideration, the following broad objectives of industrial licensing policy;

- (i) The policy framework contained in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956;
- (ii) The detailed considerations set-out in the Government statement dated 2nd February, 1973 on industrial licensing policy;
- (iii) The priorities and production targets of current Five Year Plan and annual Plans;
- (iv) Techno-economic considerations relevant to a particular industry; and
- (v) Techno-economic features of the project proposal.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to provide the framework to govern Government's policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. To facilitate the achievement of these objectives in the context of the Fifth Plan an Industrial Licensing Policy Statement was issued by Government in a Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 (copy placed on the Table of the House as Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973). Under the revised policy, foreign concerns are expected to participate in 19 scheduled industries listed in the appendix to the Press Note. The specific items reserved for the public sector and the small scale sector are, however, excluded. Even in the fields in which foreign majority companies are eligible to participate, if

suitable applicants are forthcoming from amongst small and medium entrepreneurs, they would be given preference over foreign majority companies.

Government have also issued guidelines formulating a workable relationship between the size of any expansion allowed to a foreign companies and the extent of dilution in its foreign holdings to be stipulated as a condition thereof. This has been done with a view to bring about progressive Indianisation.

केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की बैठक

5042. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1974 से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की कितनी बैठकें हुई और क्या उन बैठकों में मंत्री महोदय भी उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिषद् ने क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये और क्या-क्या शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) शिकायतों को दूर करने तथा सुझावों को स्वीकार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की पिछली बैठक 16 नवम्बर, 1973 को हुई थी। परिषद् के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री ने उस बैठक में सुझाव दिया था कि परिषद् को कुछ मुख्य उद्योगों के उत्पादन में सुधार करने के उपायों पर विचार करना चाहिए। उन्होंने ऐसे उद्योगों की छोटे और उनके लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिए परिषद् के सदस्यों के विचार मांगे थे।

अन्त में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि सुझाये गये सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार प्रारम्भ में छः उद्योगों अर्थात् अल्युमिनियम / मोटर गाड़ियों और साइकिलों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों, वस्त्र, सीमेंट, उर्वरक और मशीनी उद्योगों के बारे में कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

जनवरी-सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि में अनेकों उद्योगों जो मध्यवर्ती माल बना रहे हैं जैसे साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूबें, अखबारी कागज और पुंज, गन माल जैसे चीनी मिल की मशीनें, चाय परिष्करण मशीनें, रासायनिक एवं भेषजीय मशीन, लुगदी और कागज बनाने की मशीनों के उत्पादन मूल्य में वृद्धि दिखाई दी थी। इस अवधि में नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई थी। 1973 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इस अवधि में सूती धागे के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई।

केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की अगली बैठक 'श्रृंखला 26 वीं' 29 मार्च, 1975 को होगी।

हिन्दी दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' अखबारों को कागज का कोटा

5043. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 19 फरवरी, 1975 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन से प्रकाशित होने वाली हिन्दी दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' की जांच रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है और यदि नहीं तो, इस को अन्तिम रूप देने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस अखबार को वर्ष 1969 तथा 1970 में 2500 प्रतिष्ठानों को पता लगाई गई खपत के अनुसार ही अखबारी कागज दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में अधिक मात्रा अखबारी कागज आवंटित करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी; और

(ग) क्या विगत वर्षों में अतिरिक्त मात्रा में आवंटित किये गये अखबारों कागज को काले बाजार में बेचा गया और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच फिर से करायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय उप-मंत्री श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई है। आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 के अधीन कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 में प्रकाशक को अखबारी कागज उसके द्वारा बताई गई परिचालन संख्या के आधार पर आवंटित किया गया था। बाद में परिचालन संख्या 2,500 से अधिक नहीं प्रांकी गई। इस आधार पर इस वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित अतिरिक्त अखबारी कागज 1971-72 की हकदारी में समंजित किया गया। वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के लिए अखबारी कागज की अधिक मात्रा आवंटित नहीं की गई, परन्तु वह उस समय प्रचलित नीति के आधार पर उसकी हकदारी से कम थी।

(ग) जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गई और उसकी रिपोर्ट पर कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघर खोलना

5044. श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 में मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने डाकघर खोले गये; और

(ख) वर्ष 1975-76 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है ?

संसार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) 28-2-1975 तक 108

(ख) 150

Workers handling Plutonium in Nuclear Industry liable to catch deadly diseases

5045 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to press reports to the effect that nuclear industry workers who handle plutonium are prone to cancer attacks and the deadly disease of leukemia; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to protect workers against such hazards?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to protect workers against such hazard are:

(i) establishment of safety measures for protection against plutonium during planning, design and construction of plutonium handling facilities;

(ii) training workers in the nuclear industry so that they will be thoroughly conversant with the handling haz-

ards of plutonium and practise safe procedures;

(iii) routine monitoring of individual workers for any inadvertent exposure to plutonium as a normal safety practice;

(iv) conducting periodical complete medical examinations of workers handling plutonium; and

(v) keeping in readiness protective agents for enhancing the body excretion of plutonium in the remote event of such a requirement arising for any individual.

As a result of these steps, no incidence of undue exposure to working personnel has occurred so far.

Applications from Industrial Houses to invest in West Bengal

5046. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications for licences by 30 industrial houses willing to invest Rs. 100 crores in West Bengal are lying with the Union Government;

(b) whether these applications are for expansion of present capacities or for new undertakings; and

(c) the type of industries proposed to be set up by the industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Out of the applications for industrial licences for West Bengal received upto December, 1974, 94 applications are pending of these 20 applications have been filed by the companies [undertakings covered by the provisions of the MRTP Act.

(b) Of the 20 pending applications filed by the MRTP companies, one is for setting up a new undertaking and 7 for substantial expansion.

(c) The pending applications referred to in part (b) above relate to industries such as Aluminium foils, radio receivers, super-phosphate, rubber conveyor beltings, calcium carbide, switch gears, yarn/cloth, caustic soda, air pollution control equipment ready-made garments etc.

Funds for Sericulture in West Bengal

5047. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have allocated a sum of Rs. 3.90 crores for improvement of sericulture in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether Rs. 65 lakhs was allocated to West Bengal during Fourth Plan for development of sericulture and that the State Government had refunded Rs. 20 lakhs to the Centre; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 14.40 crores is envisaged under the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan of West Bengal for the development of Village and Small Industries, including Rs. 3.25 crores for the development of sericulture. These outlays are tentative till the Fifth Plan is finalised.

(b) and (c): An outlay of Rs. 6.14 crores was made under the Fourth Plan for the development of Village and Small Industries, including Rs. 50 crore for sericulture. Against this, the State Government have reported an expenditure of Rs. 6.37 crores for the Village and Small Industries, including Rs. 0.45 crore for sericulture.

Central assistance to the State is given through block loans and block grants on an Annual Plan basis, which is not related to any specific scheme or programme under the State Plans.

Air Postal Services in Punjab

5048. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the major and important towns of Punjab with Air Postal Services during the current year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) (b). Amritsar is the only station of Punjab linked by air. Ghandigarh of the Union Territory is also linked touching by air. The air services, these stations are already being used for the conveyance of mails. As and when other stations get connected by air, the question of conveyance of mails from and to those places would be considered.

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम का प्रसार

5049. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम के प्रसार के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 में शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रम प्रसार की हारखा क्या रही ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : : (क) चौथी योजना के भाग के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश

राज्य में निम्नलिखित टेलीविजन परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:—

- (1) लखनऊ टेलीविजन केन्द्र ।
- (2) लखनऊ के कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए कानपुर टेलीविजन रिले ट्रांसमिटर ।
- (3) दिल्ली के कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए मंसूरी टेलीविजन रिले ट्रांसमिटर ।

(ख) टेलीविजन परियोजनाएं लम्बी होती हैं और उनके पूरा होने में लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं । वर्ष 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान तीनों केन्द्रों के ट्रांसमिटर भवनों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया और अब लगभग मुकम्मल होने वाला है । अधिकांश उपकरण भी प्राप्त हो चुके हैं । लखनऊ में स्टूडियो के लिए स्थान अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है ।

Use of Indian Brand Names in Consumer Industries by Foreign Companies

5050. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies operating in consumer industries have developed any Indian brand names and promoted them;

(b) what is their contribution in the field of technical know-how and management skill; and

(c) the names and other particulars of foreign companies who have capitalized their trade marks and have issued dividend on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is evidence that some foreign companies have developed trade marks (brand names) which are Indian in their flavour.

(b) No specific study in this regard has been made.

(c) No centralised data are maintained in this regard in the Ministry.

कोटा में टेलीफोन अपरेटरों की मांगें

5051. श्री श्रीराम लाल बेवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन अपरेटर हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें स्वीकार करने में सरकार को कोई आपत्ति है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा. शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Production of Scooters

5052. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production of scooters in India during 1974 and the installed capacity, category-wise; and

(b) the number of persons on the waiting lists of different brands of

scooters and the additional production targetted for 1975 and the additional capacity proposed to be installed during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). The information is as under.

(a) The information is as under :

Name of the manufacturer	Production in 1974 (Nos.)	Installed capacity in 1974 (Nos.)
1. M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona.	55,126	60,000 (including 3-wheelers)
2. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	29,412	60,000 (including 3-wheelers)
3. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	1,100	6,000
4. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.	1	12,000

(b): As on 31-1-1975, 4,06, 902 registration for Bajaj scooters, 2,19,371 for Lambretta scooters and 3,789 for Rajdoot scooters were pending. It is expected that the production of scooters during 1975 by the existing units and those licensed recently will be about 1,30,000 numbers as against 85,639 during 1974.

sed on the know-how to the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad for commercial exploitation.

राजभाषा कार्यन्वयन समितियों का गठन

5055. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Production of Cheap "People's T.V. Sets"

5054. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote the development and manufacture of cheap people's T.V. sets, so as to bring TV within the reach of the common man; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far?

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों तथा गुजरात पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र के डाक तार विभाग के उन कार्यालयों में जिनमें 25 या इससे अधिक कर्मचारी हैं राजभाषा कार्यन्वयन समितियों का गठन किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों के ऐसे कौन से कार्यालय हैं जहां अभी तक ऐसी समितियां गठित नहीं की गई हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें इन समितियों का गठन हो चुका है परन्तु पिछले 6 महीनों से समितियों की बैठकें नहीं हुई हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Some work had been done in this direction by Resarch Department of All India Radio who had developed a 12" transistorised portable T. V. set and pas-

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि सभी सकल और मंडल कार्यालयों में, चाहे वहां क्लर्कों की संख्या कितनी ही क्यों न हो और उन प्रचालन कार्यालयों में जहां प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर) 50 या इससे अधिक हो, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियां बनाई जाएं।

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर भाग (क) से सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

नये संगठनों की स्थापना

5056. श्री सुभाकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973 और 1974 में कितने नए संगठन बनाए गए हैं ;

(ख) इन संगठनों के क्या-क्या नाम रखे गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इनका नाम प्रारम्भ से ही भारतीय भाषा में रखने का ध्यान रखा गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में कामिक और प्रशासनिक सहाय विभाग तथा संतोषीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों विभागों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और एकत्रित किये जाने के तुरन्त बाद सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Investments on new projects by CMA

5057. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority Limited, had planned for an investment of about Rs. 216 crores on 10 new projects, reconstruction of 21 old mines and 50 minor reorganisation schemes; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines authority Limited has drawn up a programme for achieving the target production of about 95 million tonnes by the end of 1978-79 and for this purposes an investment of Rs. 537 crores has been provided in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The investment proposed is for opening of new mines as well as for reconstruction and reorganisation of old mines which had either been suspended or abandoned. For this, as many as 141 projects are envisaged out of which feasibility reports for about 50 projects have already been prepared. Most of these have also been approved for implementation and others are in the process of being approved. In addition, some expansion schemes are being taken up. Advance action for purchase of plant and machinery required for these projects involving an outlay of Rs. 219 crores and that for development of infra-structure involving Rs. 6 crores during 1974-75 and 1975-76 has been taken up by the Coal Mines Authority Limited.

Publicity to youth and students demonstration at Boat Club, New Delhi

5058. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio and Television had hardly given any pub-

licity to a big youth and students demonstration held on the 10th December, 1974 at Delhi and a rally at Boat Club organised jointly by the All India Youth Federation and All India Students' Federation in defence of democracy and against fascism;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that undue publicity is being given by these mass media to certain sections who are indulging in agitation to subvert democracy; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb this in the wider interest of nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The demonstration and rally was duly covered in a number of important news bulletins on Radio and Television.

(c) It is not correct that publicity is given by Radio and T.V. to agitations aiming at subverting democracy.

(d) Does not arise.

Kerala ordinances pending with Centre

5059. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several ordinances, proposed by the Government of Kerala, are pending with the Centre;

(b) if so, what are these ordinances and when each of them were submitted to the Centre for clearance; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in taking decisions?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is only one such ordinance.

(b) The ordinance viz. the Foreign-owned Plantations and Other Lands (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1971, was received in July, 1971.

(c) In view of the important implications, the matter had to be examined in all its aspects. The proposal was referred to a Group of Senior Officers for examination with reference to the findings of the Bardhan Commission, and in the light of the Report of the Group, received in February, 1975, the matter has been taken up for consideration.

बर्न एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, हावड़ा के कर्मचारियों को बकाया राशियाँ का भुगतान किया जाना

5060. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्न एंड कम्पनी लि० हावड़ा का कार्यभार सरकार ने संभाल लिया है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों को कई वर्ष से बकाया पड़ी उनकी भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंट फंड) तथा अन्य बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जर्ज): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) इसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि पहले के प्रबन्धकों ने काफी समय तक भविष्य निधि और ग्रेच्युटी में उपयुक्त अंशदान नहीं किया था और वे कम्पनी को वित्तीय दिवालियापन की स्थिति में छोड़ गये थे।

Approval of foreign investment proposals

5061. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of foreign investment proposals approved during the last three years in the country State-wise, year-wise with capacity,

capital outlay and location in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A statement is attached giving the number of foreign collaboration proposals involving foreign capital participation approved by the Government during the last three years together with their State-wise distribution. The foreign collaboration approvals are for capacities licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or registered with the Directorate-General of Technical Development/State Directors of Industries. Quarterly statements of cases approved by the Government during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 indicating the names of the Indian party, the names of the foreign collaborators and the items of manufacture are available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

State-wise distribution of foreign collaboration approvals.

S.No.	Name of the State	1972	1973	1974
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	2
2.	Bihar	..	..	1
3.	Goa	..	1	1
4.	Gujarat	..	5	6
5.	Haryana	1	1	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	1
7.	Karnataka	2	..	4
8.	Kerala	..	..	2
9.	Maharashtra	14	16	17
10.	Punjab	..	1	1
11.	Rajasthan	2	..	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	6
13.	Uttar Pradesh	..	4	2
14.	West Bengal	4	1	4
15.	Delhi.	9	2	2
TOTAL		37	34	

Disposal of licensing applications

5062. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the formation of the new Secretariat for Industrial approvals, disposal of licensing applications is very slow; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for grant-in-aid for industries in backward areas of Kerala

5064. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who got their names registered for grant-in-aid from the Central Government for industries located in the backward areas in Kerala;

(b) the amount which has so far been granted to Kerala for this purpose; and

(c) the criteria adopted while distributing the money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Under the

procedure for the grant of Central subsidy for backward areas, the applications are received by the State Government who determine the eligibility of the parties for the grant of the subsidy and disburse the amount. Thereafter the State Government claims re-imbbursement of the amount from the Central Government. On this basis, an amount of Rs. 29,84,069/- has so far been re-imbursed to the Kerala Government.

Employment for educated unemployed in Kerala

5065. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing employment opportunities to the educated unemployed in Kerala State has recently been sanctioned by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement gives the broad features of the schemes approved for Kerala State under the Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75 is attached.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 165 lakhs will be made available to the State for the approved schemes in instalments, on the basis of progress of implementation of the schemes by the State Government.

STATEMENT

Self-employment and training schemes approved for Kerala under the Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central assistance allocated (Rs. lakhs)	Employment potential (Nos.)
1	Share capital contribution for Atlanta and three-wheeler project to produce scooters and three-wheelers (project of the ENCOS).	59.82	528
2	Share Capital contribution and training of members for expansion of OTTAPPALAM Foundry to supply products to Scooters India Ltd., HMT and Kerala Agro-Machinery Corporation (project of the ENCOS).		252
3	Share capital contribution for Central Tool Room for the two scooter projects of the ENCOS.		60
4	Share capital contribution for expansion of the Menco Electricals and Electronics in the production of switch gear, voltage regulators and emergency lamps (ENCOS).		273
5	Share capital contribution and training for members of the Metropolitan Engineering Co. in the manufacture of sub-station equipments.	24.15	200
6	Share capital contribution and training for members of the Metropolitan Engineering Co. in the manufacture of LT & HT circuit breakers.	17.12	206
7	Share capital contribution and training for members of the Metropolitan Engineering Co. in the manufacture of power capacitors.	17.12	209
8	Share capital contribution for the cooperative society of educated women engaged in production and distribution of consumer products.	3.00	50
9	Provision for margin money to entrepreneurs to take up self-employment ventures.	43.20	1800
10	Training for members in the Kottayam Engineering Industrial Cooperative Society and Kottayam Industrial Production, Sales & Service (Workshop) Cooperative Society.	0.59	96
Total		165.00	3674

Electrification of villages in Kerala

5066. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified so far in Kerala under the rural electrification programme;

(b) the total number of villages proposed to be electrified in Kerala under the rural electrification programme; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to electrify all the villages in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 1573 villages in Kerala. 1389 villages had been electrified as on 31-1-1975.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to electrify the remaining 184 villages during the Fifth Plan.

Development of Tribal areas of Kerala

5067. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the co-ordinated development of tribal areas in Kerala State have been prepared and submitted by Kerala Government for implementation under the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the Central Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the sub-plan prepared by the Kerala Government for tribal areas considerable attention is proposed to be given to the elimination of exploitation of the tribal people. Measures

would be taken to check land alienation, indebtedness and bonded labour. In development programmes priority would be given to the agriculture and allied occupations, irrigation facilities, roads and rural electrification. Forest land suitable for cultivation will be made use of for rehabilitation of landless tribal agricultural labourers. Programme of general education, medical health, housing and drinking water supply would also be included. An organisational base for undertaking multipurpose cooperative-cum-marketing functions would be set up. Administrative organization in tribal areas would be strengthened.

(c) The sub-plan is being revised in the light of the comments made by the Planning Commission at the time of the discussions on Annual Plan for 1975-76.

Programmes undertaken in Gujarat in Fifth Plan

5068. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken those programmes which were to be undertaken in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Gujarat State;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount so far utilised out of the allotments made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 143.32 crores was approved for the State Annual Plan 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Plan, in the light of discussions held with Gujarat State in 1973 on their draft proposals. The responsibility for the implementation of the development programmes/projects in the approved Annual Plan rests with the State Government.

(c) Against the approved outlay of Rs. 143.32 crores for the State Annual Plan 1974-75, the anticipated expenditure as reported by Gujarat amounts to Rs. 140.98 crores.

Power shortage in Gujarat

5069. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether once again acute power shortage has hit the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, to what extent Gujarat has been facing power shortage;

(c) whether due to this power shortage many industrial units have been closed and most of them are on the verge of closure; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Pathak Committee Report

5070. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points of recommendations made in the report of the Pathak Committee; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the conclusions and recommendations of the Pathak Committee and also the decisions taken on 20 out of 37 recommendations, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 28th November 1973. Out of the

remaining 17 recommendations, 8 have since been accepted and 9 are still under consideration of the Government. A statement indicating the position in respect of 37 recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9343/75].

Manufacture of Cross Bar System equipment

5071. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether even after 10 years of signing contract for the manufacture of B. T. M. Common Control Cross Bar System equipment, full capacity has not been reached?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): The contract for manufacture of B.T.M. Common Control Crossbar System equipment was signed in 1964. The production capacity of 1,00,000 lines per annum envisaged in the collaboration agreement has almost been achieved and the production was 98,500 lines in 1973-74.

Cross Bar Common Control System

5072. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cross Bar Common Control System manufactured at I.T.I. Bangalore is cost intensive; and

(b) the cost per line?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Cross Bar Common Control System manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., is generally costlier than the conventional step-by-step stronger system, as the Crossbar system is to provide many additional facilities including easier introduction of nation-wide subscribers trunk dialing service.

The approximate cost per Cross Bar line (Jorbagh pattern) is Rs. 1520.00, based on the cost of production during 1973-74.

Common Control Cross Bar System

5073. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Common Control Cross Bar System equipment cannot meet the prevalent calling rates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): No, Sir. Common Control Crossbar Systems can be engineered to meet the prevalent calling rates.

Expansion of Indian Oxygen Limited

5074. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for expansion of Indian Oxygen Limited has been turned down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The applications of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. have been rejected on the grounds that adequate capacity has been licensed in the region and the firm is a foreign majority company.

Setting up of Giant Power Stations

5075. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up and running some giant

power stations for supplementing the local generating capacity and ensuring better supply for agricultural and industrial operation in different regions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There are proposals to set up large pit-head thermal stations of 1000—2000 MW capacity. A Committee has been appointed to recommend suitable sites for locating these power stations and the Report of this Committee is awaited.

Loss incurred by Washeries of N.C.D.C.

5076. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.C.D.C. washeries at Kargali, Kathara and Sawang in Bokaro field have been incurring losses during the last several years;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held and responsibility fixed;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the total amount spent on road transport and total loss incurred as compared to the ropeway transport?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Kathara and Sawang washeries suffered losses mainly due to under-utilisation of their capacity. However, Kargali washery has been showing profits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This presumably refers to the Kargali washery, which alone had a ropeway, that was discarded in 1963. The cost of transport of coal by trucks

to the washery during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is an under:—

Year	Cost incurred
72-73	Rs. 54=60 lakhs
73-74	Rs. 46=04 lakhs

By adopting alternative rail/road transport, the plant utilisation percentage of the washery increased considerably, resulting in more output of washed Coal/middlings and netting higher revenues. In view of this the question of comparison of loss incurred on road transport with that of ropeway transport does not arise.

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of adjournment motion on Government's failure.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a serious matter. I shall read out from the debates. You give me two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No adjournment motion is admissible on that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन का आज एक भी मिनट बर्बाद न किया जाए। आज हम लोग आखरी दिन बैठ रहे हैं, इसलिए सदन का एक मिनट भी बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. You are not called. I am not allowing any adjournment motion. You are speaking without my permission. I shall allow hon. Members to make submissions; only those who had given me notice will be

called when the business for the next week is announced. I will call you, those who had sent their names to me. Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आज इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में 100 आदिवासियों के मरने का समाचार आया है। बांसवाड़ा और पंचमाल में 100 आदिवासी जहरीली और सड़ी हुई मक्का खाने से मरे हैं और इस के लिए हम ने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। कम से कम मिनिस्टर साहब आज सदन के एजोर्न होने से पहले इस के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट तो दें। आदिवासियों के बारे में इस सभा का विशेष दायित्व है। (अवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या जो मर्जी में आया बोल दिया। आप सब एक साथ बोलते जाएंगे, तो कैसे सुनूंगा।

(Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay-South): The other day Shri Banerjee had assured you, Sir, that he would not interfere when you speak, but he is doing the same thing today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that it is not an adjournment motion.

Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): What is our Committee on Assurances doing? Why have they not taken hold of this matter, namely, that certain assurances had been given to the House by the Government with regard to the operation of MISA? The Committee on Assurances must report to us in what manner assurances made to this House are being fulfilled?

श्री वसंत साठ (अकोला) : आदि-
वासियों के बारे में स्टेटमेंट जरूर दिलवा
दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब लोग एक साथ
बोल रहे हैं, तो कैसे सुनू ।

SHR JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will
take only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you
Mr. Bosu, you always defy me. It is
a matter of great regret; whatever
is not right, you go on doing that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ali-
pore): It is not Mr. Bosu's private
affairs. Yesterday the Home Min-
ister was good enough to make a
statement in which he said that the
strike of Government employees, of
the State Government employees
had taken place in Tripura and as a
result of that those arrests had been
made. Now we want to know whether
it is a fact or not that the Govern-
ment had given an assurance on the
floor of the House that preventive
detention laws would not be used to
suppress trade union activities or
against political opponents. What is
being done?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down,
all of you. I am not able to listen
to any of you. I am not allowing any-
body now. So far as this matter is
concerned, it is all right. But if you
come under the adjournment motion,
it could not be taken up. You have
raised it; he has raised it. When the
Business of the House is taken up,
he can raise it and ask the Govern-
ment to come out with a statement.
You can invite their attention. But
how can this come under an ad-
journment motion. You have already
invited the attention.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
On a point of order. Why are you
allergic to Central Government
employees? You are asking every
Minister to say everything, but not
on this thing. I also raised it; I
moved an adjournment motion. It
comes under the Central Govern-
ment; it is a matter of urgent public
importance. It concerns policy of the
Government.

MR. SPEAKER: But there are some
rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have
also read the rules to some extent. If
you allow me only once, I shall not
speak till the 7th of April. There is
growing discontent among the
twenty-eight lakhs of Central Gov-
ernment employees on the Govern-
ment's failure to declare their policy
regarding the demand for dearness
allowance and wage revision; they
have not gone to the J.C.M. Mr.
Subramaniam is not here; but Mr.
P. K. Mukerjee is here. He can in
one minute tell us what they are
going to do.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not object to
it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE): Already the Finance Minister
had said that negotiations would take
place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In half a
minute I will conclude. I am told
that the Finance Minister has cleared
the file and that it had gone to the
Department of Personnel which
comes under the Prime Minister.
Unless she clears the file, nothing is
going to move. The solemn promise
given by Shri Jagjivan Ram to the
Central Government employees on
18th January 1975 should be fulfilled.
Otherwise, no amount of MISA or
DIR will have any effect.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GUJARAT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C.
GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GHKH-192/74-CPS-1474-GS-1628-B in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th December, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 168 of the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9321/75].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI FOR 1968-69 AND 1973-74, AND REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD. AND SAMBHAR SALTS LTD., JAIPUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P.
MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi for the year 1973-74.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9322/75].

2. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1973.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1973.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9323/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF CERTAIN CENTRAL MINISTRIES FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
I beg to lay on the Table:

1. A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 15(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1975 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9324/75].

2. A copy each of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and

English versions) of the following Ministries for 1975-76:—

- (i) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
 - (ii) Ministry of Commerce
 - (iii) Ministry of Communications
 - (iv) Ministry of Defence
 - (v) Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
 - (vi) Ministry of Energy
 - (vii) Ministry of External Affairs
 - (viii) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals
 - (ix) Ministry of Planning
 - (x) Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
 - (xi) Department of Culture
 - (xii) Department of Electronics
 - (xiii) Department of Science and Technology
 - (xiv) Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9325/75].

REPORT UNDER MRTP ACT, 1969 FOR 1973 AND REPORT OF MRTP COMMISSION IN THE CASE OF M/s. CENTURY SPINNING AND MFG. CO. LTD. BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period 1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1973, under section 62 of the said Act.

(ii) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 21(3)(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of M/s. Century Spinning and

Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay, and the Order dated 1st June, 1972 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-9326/75].

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 116 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9327/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971:—

(i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Committee (Election of Members) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. F. 18/19/73-Judl. (i) in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th March, 1975.

(ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Election of Pro-tempore Chairman, President, Other Office-bearers and Members of the Executive Board) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. F. 18/29/

73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st March, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9328/75].

RAILWAYS RED TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1975, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9329/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Annual Report (Part I) (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9330/75].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha

for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF HALF OF 7,000 KHANDSARI UNITS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has objected to your raising the calling attention on the ground that you have some pecuniary interest in it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Absolutely not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 371, I have given you this notice. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy is a founder and Chairman of Board of Directors of Nizamabad Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., Hyderabad, Director Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakarnagar and National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., New Delhi. This establishes that he has personal pecuniary and direct interests in production and sale of sugarcane, sugar and allied products. The spirit of rule 371 is to prevent such persons from participating in any discussion on the floor of the House where he can further his personal, pecuniary or direct interests. So, I submit that Shri Ram

Gopal Reddy be requested not to participate in the discussion in the context of this clear rule.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is a fact that I am a founder of Nizamabad Cooperative Sugar Factory. I am not its Chairman now. I am not a director of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories any more. Of course, I am a Director in the Nizam Sugar Factory. But khandsari sugar mills and sugar factories are quite different. The rule has been wrongly quoted. If you in your wisdom think I have some interest, you can ask me not to vote. But you cannot stop me from speaking. The rule is clear.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. It pertains only to voting.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Is not the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee supposed to know it before he raised this objection?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I read each and every rule and that is why you are worried.

MR. SPEAKER: There are 7,000 units in the country. How is Shri Reddy supposed to represent 7,000 units?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, both khandsari and sugar are produced out of sugarcane.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes I wish there must be some device which I can use from my seat so that he cannot speak. Yesterday, while he was speaking to members were whispering and he was disturbed. Yet, all the time he goes on talking.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported closure of half of 7,000 khandsari units in the country

due to abnormal increase in Excise Duty."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, khandsari sugar is chargeable to a duty of 17.5 per cent. *ad valorem*. However, there was a scheme of compounded levy under which khandsari sugar units, opting for the scheme, paid a fixed sum by way of duty for every week of working, depending on the number and size of the centrifuges used by them. As the compounded levy resulted in a disproportionately low duty incidence on these khandsari units in comparison with the incidence on regular vacuum pan sugar mills the compounded levy scheme was withdrawn as a part of the Budget proposals for the year 1975-76. As a result, the standard effective rate of duty at 17.5 per cent *ad valorem* became leviable on khandsari sugar.

After the above changes a number of representations have been received from the different khandsari interests. Some of the Members of Parliament have also written on the subject. Some of the Associations have also met me and other officers of the Ministry.

Recently some senior officers of the Finance Ministry have visited the khandsari producing areas in Uttar Pradesh for on-the-spot study of the problems faced by the khandsari industry after the Budget changes. According to information gathered by them a number of khandsari units in Uttar Pradesh closed down even prior to the budgetary changes announced on 28-2-1975 following certain disputes arising out of the Uttar Pradesh Khandsari Sugar (Levy) Order, 1975 promulgated by the State Government. Some units had also closed down later though many were working. The exact number of closed units or the number of workers affected could not be ascertained at short notice. Since many units appear to

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have closed down as a result of the dispute regarding Khandsari Sugar (Levy) Order mentioned above the report of closure of half of the khandsari units in the country due to abnormal increase in excise duty, is not correct.

In October, 1974 there were only 2,034 khandsari units licensed by the Central Excise Department. There is no ready information of the number of khandsari units which are not required to be licensed by the Central Excise Department, being non-power operated.

The Finance Minister has already stated on the Floor of the House on the 14th March, 1975 that all the taxation measures might be gone into in detail at the time of the consideration of the Finance Bill and the question of any relief of some other adjustment to be made, will be considered at that time. Keeping in view the concern expressed by the Members I am getting the matter examined in respect of khandsari sugar on a top priority basis. The difficulties brought to notice by the Members will be kept in view while taking a decision in the matter.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tabled this Call Attention not to plead the cause of khandsari mills but to plead the cause of workers. About 2 million workers are working in the khandsari mills and also there are lakhs of cane-growers who are supplying cane to khandsari mills.

For levying any tax, there must be some purpose. I cannot understand what is the purpose of increasing the excise duty here. Last year, the excise duty on khandsari was increased by 100 per cent. This year, it has been increased by 500 per cent. The total increase in one year, from February, 1974 to February, 1975, in excise duty is about 1000 per cent. I think, in no other case such a steep rise has been

in the excise duty. I want to know what is the purpose behind it. If the purpose is to collect revenue for the Government. I say, he is not going to get anything out of it.

In Bareilly, there are some khandsari mills which are paying the *ad valorem* duty and some khandsari mills are paying the compound levy. The khandsari mills which are paying compound levy are paying about Rs. 50,000 to Rs 60, 000 per year whereas the khandsari mills which are paying *ad valorem* duty are paying Rs 5000. I want to know from the hon. Minister where the money has gone. It has gone into the pockets of the lower rungs of officialdom in the Excise Department. If this system is introduced, I am sure, the entire money will go into the pockets of lower officers of the Excise Department and nothing will come to the Exchequer.

Now, if the excise duty is increased, the khandsari units cannot pass on to the consumers. Already, the price of sugar has reached its saturation point. These khandsari mills, if at all they work, have to pass on to the cane growers. The khandsari mills are paying very good price to cane growers, Rs. 145 to Rs. 160. If this levy is enforced, it will come down to Rs. 115. By having this kind of levy, only the cane growers will be affected.

The cane growers are having their cane standing in their fields. The hon. Minister says that he will consider it at the time of the Finance Bill, that is, after a month. By that time, the sugarcane that is standing in the fields will be dried out. It will neither go to sugar factories, nor to khandsari mills. The khandsari mills are spread over the entire country. About 10 per cent of khandsari mills are located in sugar factory zones. The sugar factories are all working to full capacity, to the extent of 90 to 95 per cent. capacity. If the khandsari mills are closed, where will the cane go? All the cane will be dried out. Neither sugar nor khandsari will be produced.

Now, most of sugarcane which is going to khandsari mills is produced and irrigated by wells. The cane growers have already planted new cane. They have to irrigate old cane and also new cane from the same well. The electricity supply is not there. One of the crops will be completely ruined. About 1/3 of the cane is being supplied to the khandsari mills.

Such a colossal waste there will be. The Government is not going to get anything out of it.

Moreover, the main argument of the Government is that recovery in Khandsari mills is less and that in sugar factories it is more. Suppose all the cane is diverted which is an impossibility to sugar factories. Then, the sugar factories will have to start crushing either in the month of September or continue after April-May. It means, the sugar recovery will go down. It will be less than what the khandsari mills are giving. Sugarcane will also get reduced in weight by 50 per cent on account of drilage.

In the interest of the nation, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to immediately pass orders to the concerned authorities not to levy excise duty on *ad valorem* basis. It is a cruel blow on the cane growers and also the poor workers. Every khandsari mill employs in each shift not less than 50 to 60 persons. There are three shifts. So, on the whole, every khandsari mill employs about 200 persons. The people are without work for the last one year. There may be some political repercussions also. I want to warn the hon. Minister about it.

The whole House, from all sides has been demanding the withdrawal of excise duty on *ad valorem* basis. I do not know, in its wisdom, why the Government has not taken any action about it. The hon. Members, Mr. Sambhali, Mr. Salve, Mr. Sathe, Mr. N. N. Pandey, Mr. Genda Singh, Mr. Piloo Modi, Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi and many others who are an authority on cane growing have represented to the Minister several times.

If he does not withdraw it, I would like to tell the Minister, he will have to pay for it very heavily. There will be political repercussions; there will be strikes, there will be hartals, and unnecessarily the kisans will have to become violent because no kisan will tolerate his crop getting dry. That is why, in the name of two million workers and four lakhs of cane-growers, I appeal to the Minister to withdraw this levy immediately. If at all he wants some more money, let him double the amount of the compound levy; instead of Rs. 10 he can take Rs. 20, but he should not ask for Rs. 50. I want that the Minister should announce the withdrawal of this levy immediately.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the text of my statement itself I have mentioned that the Government is seized of this problem. It is not a fact that we are not aware of the problem. Members of Parliament and various Associations have made representations. We had sent our officers to make an on-the-spot study. They have come back and submitted their report which is under the consideration of the Government. On the floor of this very House when various members raised this point, the Finance Minister has told them that the taxation proposals require a detailed examination and that, before passing the Finance Bill, if some relief can be given or if some adjustments are possible, in what form it could be done, all these things would be considered in detail at that time. The whole question is whether the Government's policy is to close down functioning of these units, and my answer is 'positively no'. We are not going to close down the khandsari units. It would be incorrect to come to the conclusion that the incidence of the duty has increased to 500 per cent. The incidence of duty is 15 per cent basic plus 2.5 per cent additional, totalling 17.5 per cent; this was the duty before the Budget proposals and it would be the same after the budget proposals. The whole

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question is what would be the *modus operandi* of collecting this levy, whether it would be compound system or standard system. In the Budget statement itself it has been pointed out that the last year's collection on khandsari so far as compound system was concerned was of the order of Rs. 4 crores, and as a result of the new system of realising the levy, i.e., standard system, it would be in the order of Rs. 19.60 crores. The hon. Member has said that there is no purpose of realising the levy. This is not correct.

In this connection I would I like to appeal to the hon. members not to pass sweeping aspersions on the officers of the Excise Department.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I have said, lower rank.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: by saying that whatever would be the additional duty would go to the pocket of the excise officers. It would be an unfair comment. The performance of the Excise Department, during the last financial year, as we have indicated by figures, has been, if not excellent, fairly good. Therefore, it is not correct to cast aspersions on them. It is also a fact that, when the compound system was introduced, we had some administrative difficulties; we had inadequate administrative machinery to collect it. But now the Excise Department has spread its net widely. Now it is possible to look into the whole thing. In spite of all these, the Finance Minister has assured the hon. members on the floor of this House that we are looking into this aspect, we shall consider the genuine difficulties that these units are facing and it would be possible for us to arrive at a decision as early as possible.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : श्री गेंदा सिंह को सवाल पूछने दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि आपको इजाजत दे दी जाये, कल फिर वही उठ कर कहेंगे कि चूँकि श्री गेंदासिंह को इजाजत दे दी गई थी इसलिए हमें भी इजाजत दी जाये ।

SOME HON MEMBERS: Please allow him a question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He was in hospital and he has come. As an exceptional question, I allow.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सरकार जो कर वसूल करना चाहती है, उस का सारा रुपया अधिकारियों की जब में नहीं जायेगा । मेरा कहना है कि वह आधा रुपया भी क्यों उन लोगों की जेब में जाने देते हैं । हम सिर्फ इतना चाहते हैं कि खण्डसारी वालों से जो रकम ली जाये, वह सरकार के पास जाये, वह दूसरों की जेब में न जाये, और किसानों तथा मजदूरों को न मारा जाये ।

मैं श्री मुर्कजी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस कदम को उठाने से पहले एक मर्तबा नहीं, सौ मर्तबा सोचें । खण्डसारी के यूनिट बन्द हो गये हैं । खण्डसारी का सारा काम यू० पी० में होता है, और यू० पी० को तबाह किया जा रहा है । मैंने श्री मुर्कजी और श्री मुब्रह्मण्यम् से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना की है कि गन्ने को मिलें जल और जुलाई तक चलें श्री हमारा गन्ना पेड़, हमारी रीकवरी कम हो, हमारे खेत बर्बाद हों

आर हम बर्बाद हों, वह ऐसा काम क्यों करते हैं। यह सरकार एक्सपर्ट लोगों की है। क्या वह इस बात को नहीं सोच सकती है कि वह काम नहीं करना चाहिए? सरकार यह गारण्टी दे कि फ़ैक्टरियां अप्रैल के बाद नहीं चलेंगी, और अप्रैल के बाद जिन किसानों का गन्ना खेतों में पड़ा रहेगा, सरकार उन को हर्जाना देगी। लेकिन सरकार यह गारण्टी नहीं देगी। यह सरकार के सामर्थ्य के बाहर है कि वह यह काम कर सके, इसी लिए मुझे इस बात पर थोड़ा आश्चर्य आ जाता है कि यह एक्सपर्ट और होशियार लोगों की सरकार है, लेकिन वह इस तरह का काम करती है, जिस से देश के किसानों की बर्बादी हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि श्री मुकर्जी और श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

उन्होंने इस बारे में जो कुछ फैसला करना हो, वह आज करें, अभी करें। अगर वह आखिर में फैसला करेंगे, तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। 30 मार्च के बाद खण्डसारी चालू नहीं होगी।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक मिनट में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry not even half a minute I can give.

यह तो एक एक्सपेशन थी।

The Minister.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE: I appreciate the fears and concern of the hon. Member.

As I have already mentioned, it is not the desire of the Government to close the chapter once for all. As my senior colleague, the Finance

Minister has assured the hon. Members on the floor of the House, we are very much concerned with it. It has its implications. What would be the position of the sugar-cane growers, what would be the position of the small units—all these aspects will be looked into. But my predicament here is: whether we can make a decision just here and now and make an announcement here. It is just not possible. Mr. Speaker, you yourself are aware and the hon. Members are also aware that whatever tax reliefs are given as a result of the consensus arrived at out of discussion, it is usually done during the passage of the Finance Bill.

Therefore, when the Finance Minister has assured the hon. Members, all these aspects will be looked into. I am not saying that this is a closed chapter and nothing will be done. But it is not possible for me to indicate what type of reliefs would be announced because a good deal of exercise has to be made. Our officers have just returned from the areas. We have sent them to meet the cultivators and the factory-owners to assess the situation. Their report we are considering and we hope it would be possible for us to arrive at a decision as early as possible.

What I wanted to emphasize in reply to the question raised by Mr. Reddy is that it is not a fact that the collection which will be made as a result of the new mode of tax collection will be appropriated by the officers. It will go to the Exchequer and we are there to check it and the Members of Parliament are also there vigilant on that point.

श्री शक्रकृत जंग (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में जहां गन्ना बत्तीर कैश फ़ाप बोया जाता है, वहां खण्डसारी की स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को बड़ी ग्रहणियत हासिल है। हमारे मुल्क में तकरीबन 150 करोड़ रुपये

[श्री शफ़त जंग]

के सरमाया से लगभग 7,000 यूनिट्स लगे हुए हैं, जिन में गांवों के 18 से 20 लाख तक बेघर और बेजमीन मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता है। अगर ये यूनिट बन्द हो जाते हैं, तो ये तमाम मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे।

यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि इन यूनिटों पर इतना जुल्म किया गया है। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सोच कर इस बारे में फ़ैसला किया है। पिछले साल तक खण्डसारी पर कामपाउडिड ड्यूटी थी, जो 9 रुपये से 12 रुपये फी-क्विटल या फी-बोरा पड़ती थी। इस साल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कामपाउडिड ड्यूटी के बजाये 17½ फ़ीसदी की एड वेलोरम ड्यूटी लगा दी है, जो तकरीबन 50 रुपये फी-क्विटल या फी बोरा पड़ती है जिस का मतलब यह है कि पिछले साल की ड्यूटी के मुकाबले में इस साल 400 फीसदी का इजाफ़ा कर दिया है।

इस के अलावा यू० पी० सरकार ने 25 फीसदी लेवी लगा दी है जिस की कीमत वह 235 रुपये फी क्विटल अदा करेगी जब कि फी क्विटल खण्डसारी तैयार कर, की लागत 350 रुपये फी क्विटल आती है। इस के अलावा यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने परचेज टैक्स में भी 400 फीसदी का इजाफ़ा कर दिया है।

इन इफ़दामात का यह नतीजा हुआ कि तकरीबन 80 फीसदी यूनिट बन्द हो गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद गवर्नमेंट जानबूझ कर इन फ़ैक्टरियों को बन्द कराना चाहती है। इसके पीछे शायद यह ख्याल है कि इस तरीके से मिलें ज्यादा शूगर तैयार करेंगी और हम उस को बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कर के फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल करेंगे।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज को हासिल करने के मुकाबले में बीस लाख मजदूरों को रोजगार देना ज्यादा जरूरी है।

आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि में जहां खंडसारी यूनिट ज्यादा है वहां मिलों के क्रिशिंग के दिनों की तादाद ज्यादा है बनिस्वत उन इलाकों के, जहां खण्डसारी यूनिट कम हैं। वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में जहां खण्डसारी फ़ैक्टरियां ज्यादा हैं, मिलों के वकिंग डेज की तादाद 1970-71 में 171 थी जब कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 133 और सेंट्रल यू० पी० में 139 थीं। इसी तरह 1971-72 में वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में वकिंग डेज की तादाद 100 थी जब कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 72 और सेंट्रल यू० पी० में 100 थी। 1972-73 में वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में वकिंग डेज की तादाद 161 थी जब कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 133 और सेंट्रल यू० पी० में 157 थी। 1973-74 में वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में मिलों के वकिंग डेज की तादाद 188 थी जब कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 97 और सेंट्रल यू० पी० में 159 थी। इस से जाहिर होता है कि जहां खण्डसारी यूनिट ज्यादा हैं वहां शूगर मिलें ज्यादा दिनों तक चलती हैं और जहां खण्डसारी यूनिटों की तादाद कम है वहां मिलें कम दिनों तक चलती हैं।

अब मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि खण्डसारी इण्डस्ट्री को खत्म करने से क्या नुकसान होगा। हिंदुस्तान में जहां बेरोजगारी एक गैर-मामूली प्राबलम है, 20 लाख ग्रामीण और भूमिहीन मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे।

मेरी यह फर्म ओपीनियन है कि फोरेन एक्सचेंज हासिल करने के लिए चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने के मुकाबले में 20 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देना ज्यादा जरूरी है। चीनी की एक्सपोर्ट के ख्याल से इतनी बड़ी तादाद को बेकार कर देना हरगिज अक्लमंदी की बात नहीं है। इस के अलावा खांडसारी इंडस्ट्री मिलों की क्लिशिंग में किसी तरह बाधक नहीं है इसलिए कि गन्ना मिलें जो हैं वह हमारे गन्ने की पैदावार का ज्यादा से ज्यादा 35 फीसदी गन्ना क्लेश कर सकती हैं बाकी 65 फीसदी गन्ने से या तो गुड़ बनाया जाता है या खांडा बनाई जाती है। खांडसारी यूनिटें बन्द हो जाने की वजह से किसानों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है इसलिए कि इस वक्त किसान का अध्र से ज्यादा गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा हुआ है और गर्मी का मौसम आ गया है। जितने किसान मेम्बर मौजूद हैं वह जानते हैं कि गन्ना ऐसी फसल है कि न इस की गर्मी में कटाई ठीक तरह से हो सकती है न बोवाई ठीक तरह से हो सकती है। 15 दिन में हमारी रबी की फसल कटनी शुरू हो जायेगी, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारा जो गन्ना खड़ा हुआ है इस का क्या हथ होगा। अगर किसान का गन्ना खड़ा रह गया तो किसान जो पहले से ही खाद की कीमत, बिजली की कमी और लगान में इजाफा से बेहद परेशान है तब हो कर रह जयेगा। इस का तरफ गवर्नमेंट को खास तौर से तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है और जो यह इजाफे परचेज टैक्स में या लेवी की शकल में या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ड्यूटी की शकल में हुए हैं इस को सोच समझ कर अगर इस में इजाफा भी हो तो बहुत मामूली होना चाहिए और ऐसा होना चाहिए कि यह खांडसारी का कारोबार बिल्कुल तब न हो जाय जिस में करीब डढ़ करोड़ रुपये का सरमाया लगा हुआ है। मेरी यही दरखवास्त है कि आप इस का फंसला जल्दी से जल्दी क्या आज ही हमें सुना दे कि आप इस सिलसिले में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir I agree with the hon. Member that khandsari industry has an important role to play in the economic life of our country. They can take care of a big quantum of the sugar production. The sugar mills cannot take care of all the sugarcane. There are two aspects in this which have to be looked into. We have to take the khandsari industries as a whole. When hon. Members talk of the khandsari industries, perhaps, they are keeping in mind only those industries which are operated manually and not sulphitation units. Out of so many units only 2,034 khandsari units are registered with the Central Excise Department. And as many as 1,026 units are with the sulphitation plants. There are a good many mini-sugar plants whose conditions are quite different from other khandsari units. When the hon. Members are speaking, I presume what they have got in mind are the conditions of those khandsari mills which are not run with sulphitation plants. In view of that, I have already mentioned that the whole problem will have to be considered such as what would be the effect of the duty incidence as a result of the levy at the standard rate and how far it would affect the rate of production of sugar and what would be the productivity of the khandsari units and the effect on the employment opportunities. We are aware of all these things and we are looking into them. I have never said that Government has closed its mind and it will not look into that. What I wanted to impress upon the hon. Member was this. It is not possible now to indicate the type of relief, the mode of relief etc. that would be given to these khandsari units. We have yet to wait till the consideration stage is over.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing that whatever be the number of khandsari units—some Hon. Members said that they are 5,000 units while some others said that they are 7,000 in number—I would like to say that only 2,034 are registered

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

with the Excise Department and they are licensed units. Excepting these 2,034 units, we won't bother about others who are not brought within the purview of this system. Secondly, it has also to be kept in mind that the rate of duty was 17.5 per cent—15 per cent basic duty and 2.5 per cent additional duty. Putting these together, 17.5 per cent is the advalorem duty. The mode of collection of the duty is on the number and size of the centrifugal units of these khandasari units. Even the number and size of the centrifugal units of the khandasari units comes to one or two in a lower order. But, their production capacity may be more. As a result of this, there is no link between the excisable quantum of the production and the actual production. As per the Agriculture Ministry, the total production of khandasari sugar is in the order of 5 lakhs tonnes but the duty leviable quantity is of the order of 2 lakhs tonnes of khandasari sugar. In order to do away with this anomaly, what we now propose is that instead of having the compounded levy system, the standard levy system should be introduced. I would like to reiterate that the whole issue will be looked into and we would like to see that the difficulties faced by the units are done away as soon as possible.

श्री शफकत जंग : एक हमारी इस बात का जवाब नहीं आया कि जो हमारा गन्ना 65 फ्रीसदी फ़ालतू है इसका क्या होगा ?

श्री विजय पास सिंह (मुजफ्फरनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय चौदहवीं सदी में एक आदमी को अगर यह समझाया जाय कि जमीन घूमती है सूरज नहीं घूमता है तो शायद वह समझ जाये। वह समझ सकता है कि जमीन घूमती है सूरज नहीं घूमता है लेकिन आज के मंत्री को अगर यह समझ या जाय कि आप की व्यूरोक्रेसी आप को गलत

रास्ते पर ले जा रही है तो मंत्री नहीं समझ सकते हैं। गेंदा सिंह जैसे तपस्वी देशभक्त यू० पी० के 85 एम पी और दूसरे प्रदेशों के एम पी जो आप को मशविरा दे रहे हैं वह गलत है ? बड़ा अफ़सोस है इस बात का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय सोचने की बात है 7 हजार यूनिट, 7 हजार परिवार इन के कहने के मुताबिक आज क़शर चला रहे हैं वह जहन्नुम में जले जाय बरबाद हो जाय इस की कोई परवाह हमें नहीं हमें कोई उन से लेना देना नहीं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं एक छटांक गोश्त के लिए आप पूरी भैंस को मार रहे हैं। इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध क़शर यूनिट से नहीं इस का डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध इस देश के करोड़ों किसानों और मिल मालिकों से है। क्या हालत है आज किसान की ? मेरे मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में पचास साल पहले चार मिलें लगी थीं। आज भी चार मिल हैं। कोई मिल बढ़ाई आपने ? और गन्ना की प्रोडक्शन 40 परसेंट बढ़ी है। आप पेल न उस को जा कर आप के अफ़सर पेल न उस को जा कर। नौकर-शाही आ कर कहती है कि क़शर बन्द नहीं है आप अपने पांच एम पी कांग्रेस के भज दीजिए या आप चलिए और देखिये आधे से ज्यादा क़शर बन्द है या नहीं ? अगर बन्द नहीं तो मैं इस्तीफ़ा दे दूंगा या आप दें। आप नौकर-शाही के हुकम पर चल रहे हैं। यह नौकर-शाही हम को बरबाद करेगी। 1600 क़शर मुजफ्फरनगर में हैं। आप उन को बन्द कर दीजिए किसान नुकसान बर्दाश्त कर लेगा लेकिन आप दो मिल कम से कम वहां खड़ी कर दीजिए मिलों को नेशनलाइज कर दीजिए। खांडसारी यूनिट बन्द करने का मतलब एक तरफ़ तो मिल मालिक ज़ब्र नहीं बोरियां भर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ किसान जो प्रेशर डालता था मिल मालिकों के ऊपर स्ट्रच कर के वह प्रेशर नहीं डाल सकेगा। एक तो उस की कमर तोड़ दी दूसरे

किसान का गन्ना 14 रुप 1 बिक रहा था, आज 8 और 9 रुपये में बिक रहा है। कल कर दो किसानों को। किसानों का भारत है ?

4 करोड़ आप को मिलता था 19 करोड़ आप चाहते हैं। आप 15 करोड़ कम्पाउंड लेवी कर दीजिए 12 कर दीजिए 16 कर दीजिए आप 19 कर दीजिए। आप जो भी जवाब दें लेकिन अगर 4 करोड़ के बजाय आप 19 करोड़ चाहते हैं अगर आपने 12 और 10 करोड़ भी ले लिया और आप की नौकरशाही जो 25 रुपये बोरी आज भी ले रही है खा गई उस को आप को दस करोड़ भी न मिला तो उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? शुरू में आप ने क़रार बन्द रखें मिले चलवाई। अब यह जुल्म कर रहे हैं। किसान की गेहूं की प्रोडक्शन आ गई है। जुलाई तक ये गन्ना पेलेंगे। ये यूनिट बन्द पड़ी हैं। जून और जुलाई में किसान गन्ने को ले कर जायगा। अप्रैल और मई में किसान गेहूं की फसल काटेगा और उठाएगा। ये सब चीज़ें आप को जाननी चाहिए। मंत्री जी मुस्करा रहे हैं—अगर आप का गन्ना होता तो आप के होंठ भी मेरी तरह से सूख जाते और आप इस तरह से न मुस्कराते। आप लेवी वसूल कीजिए मुझे एतराज़ नहीं है कम्पाउंड लेवी हिसाब लगा कर बढ़ा दीजिए। लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है दूसरी तरफ मिल-मालिकों को आप हर जगह छूट दे रहे हैं नैशनलाइज़ेशन तो दूर की बात है।

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का

जो काटा तो एक कतरे खू निकला।

नैशनलाइज़ेशन की जगह आप मिल मालिकों को आसमान पर पहुँचा रहे हैं। छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को छोटे छोटे परिवारों को बरबाद कर रहे हैं उन में लगे हुए करोड़ों मजदूरों को बरबाद कर रहे हैं किसानों को बरबाद कर रहे हैं—यह आप की नीति है।

मेहरबानी कर के इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए इस में जल्दबाज़ी की बात नहीं है एम पीज़ को बुला कर बात कीजिए और अफ़सर-शाही के चंगुल से बाहर निकलिये। अफ़सर-शाही ऊपर से नीचे तक अपने खाने-कमाने की बात कर रही है मिल-मालिकों से उन की सांठगांठ है। अब यह सवाल सिर्फ़ आर्थिक ही नहीं, पोलिटिकल सक्ल भी बन गया है—अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-

JEE: Sir, neither I am misled by the bureaucrats nor I have any design to mis-lead the hon. Members. What I would like to emphasise it that, we are exposed to these sorts of criticisms which are coming from the hon. Members of Parliament. We discuss with them the problems. The whole question is, when will be the decision be announced and what will be the decision. May submission is, at this moment, it is not possible for me to indicate, what will be the decision and by what time it will be announced because just now we have completed the examination and this will be considered in detail. Hon. Members has raised various issues and I have already mentioned that Khandsari can take care of a percentage of the total sugar cane production in the country. Vacuum pan sugar mills can take care of a percentage of the total production and the conventional way of having gur can take care of a certain quantum of production. It will be our effort to see that there is no distortion in any particular sector which can disturb the interests of the cane-growers and the general economy. But, perhaps, it would not be correct to say that Government did not try to increase the compounded levy. Sir, if the hon. Members takes the trouble of turning the pages of last year's proceedings, he would find that many hon. Members spoke with the same force when there was a proposal to increase the compounded levy. It was found by experience that in spite of the compounded levy the total quantum of duty which was available for

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

the current financial year was in the order of Rs. 4 crores. As a result of this new system, it was found that the duty would be of the order of Rs. 19.60 crores. There too, perhaps, in his quiet moments, he would think over and make a distinction between the sulphitation units and the other types of Khandsari units. I feel that the units which do not have sulphitation plants should not be treated at par with the units which have sulphitation plants. All these details are to be looked into and then it will be possible for us to make an announcement of the Government's decision as early as possible.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Sir, I am satisfied with the statement of the Minister. He made the statement with these words which I am quoting out of his statement. I do not think that these words will be implemented as usual, but will remain on paper. I quote:

"Keeping in view the concern expressed by the Members I am getting the matter examined in respect of khandsari sugar on a top priority basis. The difficulties brought to notice by the Members will be kept in view while taking a decision in the matter."

I totally and fully agree also with the statement and the remarks made by the hon. Member Shri Vijay Pal Singh but the reply given by the Minister is totally unsatisfactory and ununderstandable when he says that he is not falling into the trap of the bureaucrats and further that he will not believe their statements as well as the statement made by my friend Shri Vijaypal Singh who spoke earlier.

12.55 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair).

This is equating a Member of Parliament with a bureaucrat. I am not prepared to swallow it. The Minister says in the statement; I quote:

"According to information gathered by them, a number of khandsari units in U.P. closed down even prior to the budgetary changes announced on 28-2-75 following certain disputes arising out of the U.P. Khandsari Sugar (Levy Order, 1975.)"

It may be that one or two units closed down due to the U.P. levy order but to say after believing the bureaucrats that they have not closed down due to the budget proposals is ununderstandable and proves that the Minister is in the trap of officers. Let him send another team and find out facts. Then only he is supposed to be believing in what the members of Parliament say. Now I ask the questions.

(1) Has the Minister or his officers examined the memorandum submitted by the Maharashtra Khandsari Manufacturers Association which explains that under the earlier system they were being charged Rs. 7 per quintal as levy which has now been increased to Rs. 49? I may inform the House that last year Mr. Chavan put a levy of 50 per cent on permanent magnets. I took up the matter with the Finance Minister and discussed it with the officers. The credit goes to Mr. Subramaniam the present Finance Minister that he saw the reasoning of my arguments last year and reduced the levy on magnets from 50 to 25 per cent. So, the Minister is working with an open mind and takes care of what we say. Hence I feel the Minister is going to reconsider this issue of khandsari also but delay is dangerous and so the decision should be quick.

The other plea that khandsari units cannot recover sugar from sugarcane is misleading and ununderstandable. The sugar mills today are crushing only 35 per cent of the total crop. 10 per cent is reserved for seeding and only 7 per cent is crushed by khandsari units. The balance 48 per cent is being crushed by gur units. Now I am told the Government is thinking

We care more for rural industries and this is the time when we are trying to wipe out rural unemployment. But here now the Minister is trying to create rural unemployment because I am told 12 lakh labour, i.e. 60 lakhs people if we take five in a family, are on the roads and unemployed. In Bareilly there are 3 units working under the standard system and 60 units working on the compounded levy system. How much money has the Government received out of them to prove which system is better? Definitely corruption is the root cause which should play on the mind of

the Minister, and so let him go into the details. I repeat that is it not a fact that the compounded system has earned more money for the Government as it does not allow corruption. I am sure the Minister will reply to all my questions.

13 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: At the outset, I would like to correct the wrong impression in his mind. I never equated an hon. Member of Parliament with a bureaucrat. I would never venture to do it. What I said was—the record will bear me out—I am neither misled by the bureaucrats nor am I misleading the hon. Member.

About the number of khandsari units closed, in reply to a question by Shri S. N. Mishra and Shri Nimbalkar in this House the Agriculture Minister replied on 10th March that 652 khandsari units had closed, but 231 of them have already started crushing again in UP. We have received several representations from various associations including the Maharashtra Association. We are examining them. It is not that Government have taken a final decision. Had it been so, the Finance Minister while replying to the debate would have said that it is a closed issue. The hon. Member asked whether it is only a paper assurance or it will be implemented. I can assure him, it is not a paper assurance and we will implement it.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much time will you take?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We will expedite it. It is not possible to indicate here and now the time limit.

The number of units working with sulphitation plants is 1026. The number of the other type of units is 1008. At present we have 2034 units registered with the Central Excise Department.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

I do not think the hon. Member made any other points. Again, I can reassure the hon. Members that we shall look into it and we shall try to see how the difficulties faced by the units could be done away with as soon as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that this is the gravest injustice done to small-scale units in U.P. You are aware that out of 6000 khandsari units in U.P., there are only 2000 units elsewhere in the country. It is a fact that in some of the districts like Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, etc. practically 80 per cent of the units are closed. I do not know if the particular team which was sent, under whose Chairmanship I do not know, submitted a report that some of the units are closed, not on account of this particular levy but because of some litigation going on over some other issue. This is a sad commentary on our investigation and it has added insult to injury.

It is really surprising that without any consideration how the khandsari units have been affected so very badly because of this levy, the Government had increased the compound duty which was doubled in May, 1974. When they wanted to increase the compound levy, the Members objected to it. But it was doubled in May, 1974. Now, when they were fighting against the compound levy, the other thing has been introduced. It is just like when a man has gone to a person for begging a dog is let after him and he does not want anything except that the dog should be taken away. So, this is something surprising.

I would like to read out some figures about the closure of units. According to the information received from the Assistant Cane Commissioner—he is also an official, I do not know whether he is honest or dishonest in U.P., out of 864 units,

694 units are closed down since 28-2-75. Now, in the present Budget, the compound levy has been replaced by the standard excise duty and as a result the Government will charge excise duty of 17½ per cent on the fixed tariff rate of Rs. 280 per quintal for sulphur and Rs. 240 per quintal for non-sulphur units which works out to Rs. 49 per quintal and Rs. 40 per quintal respectively when formerly it was only Rs. 2360 on 175 bags, that is, about 13 per quintal to Rs. 49 per quintal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should I become the casualty? This is the factual information I am giving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, put your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a serious matter. But we have a huge back-log of business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are two small-scale industries. One is powerloom and the other is this one. These have been attacked by the Finance Minister as a result of which they are suffering. Shri C. Subramaniam has made a statement that he will consider the matter most sympathetically. The hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, for whom I have great regards has also promised in reply to various questions that he would consider it sympathetically. In that case, what is wrong if we keep this decision on the new system in abeyance till the Finance Minister has reconsidered it? Government is not going to lose anything. Heavens will not fall down if it is not implemented from 28th February right from the day the Budget was announced. My simple request on behalf of the khandsari unit-owners, the cane-growers and lakhs of people who are earning by working there is this. Let the present system continue, i.e., the compound levy.

Secondly, I find from the memorandum that Gandhiji used to take only khandsari and not sugar. So, whatever Gandhiji used, whether salt or khandsari, is taxed by the Government, I can see the difference between a sugar factory and khandsari unit. There is a vast difference. Even a blind man will be able to see the difference between sugar and khandsari; even a man with spectacles can see the whiteness of the sugar and the brown khandsari. But, unfortunately, both the Ministers in the Ministry of Finance, who use spectacles, not coloured glasses but white, can not see the difference. Let them see the difference. I appeal to the hon. Minister to stay collection according to the new system which has replaced the compound system till a final decision is taken in the matter.

If they do not do that, then there will be strike and so on. I want a categorical answer from the Minister whether they are going to stay implementation of the new system.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding the question of the hon. Member, I have already explained in reply to other questions, that, as soon as the new proposal comes, it becomes effective from the next day. Therefore, when the compound levy system was replaced by the standard system, it came into operation from 1st March. Perhaps it will meet the question of Dr. Kailas also. He raised the issue why, before the passage of the Finance Bill, the officers were going and charging taxes at the new rate. It is for this reason that, when the excise duty was announced on the floor of the House on the 28th February, from 1st March it came into operation. This is the fundamental principle of the Budget....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the practice. Soon after the Finance Bill is introduced, it becomes effective.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In this particular case, when the entire matter is being reconsidered, can

they not consider holding it over for one month?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that. On this point whether we could go back to the old system so far as khandsari units are concerned, I have already said that we are looking into the matter and we shall arrive at a decision as early as possible. But it is just not possible for me to indicate by which date it would be possible. The suggestion of the hon. Member, whether we could stay it for the time being, will also be looked into, what would be the repercussions and implications, we shall have to look into in certain details.

Regarding the other points, I have already replied that the reason for a number of factories in U.P. being closed down is not merely because of the direct impact of excise duty. Certain factories have been closed as a result of the new levies put by the UP Government as purchase tax and certain other taxes. But some of the factories have already been opened as indicated by my colleague Mr. Shinde, the other day on the floor of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Both the UP Government and the Central Government are jointly responsible for the closure?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Partly it may be true. I do not deny it. I have mentioned in my main statement that as a result of the new levy some factories might have been closed. But what has been the actual number, etc. and all that detailed information is not with me and I have already given the House in my statement whatever information I have.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As per our policy of taking over the closed mills, will you take over the closed khandsari mills also?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. That is not regular. The Minister need not reply to the questions of those who have not been called.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already explained the position and I have nothing more to add.

13.17 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Nineteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each in the Report:—

(1) Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya—15th November to 20th December, 1974 (Twelfth Session).

(2) Shri Shashi Bhushan—24th February to 12th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

(3) Dr. G. S. Melkote—17th February to 10th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

(4) Shri R. R. Singh Deo—17th February to 20th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

(5) Shri Rasiklal Parikh—17th February to 18th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

(6) Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal—18th February to 4th March, 1975 (Thirteenth Session).

Now, I have to take the pleasure of the House on the recommendations of the Committee on Absence of Members contained in their Nineteenth Report. They have recommended that

leave of absence be granted to six members for the period indicated in the report. Do I have your pleasure?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have seen the list, but I do not find the name of Shri Tul Mohan Ram. Neither is he physically present nor leave of absence is recommended here. so I would like to know whether the House would grant him extra ordinary leave... (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : वे छुट्टी पर हैं या नहीं और उन की तनख्वाह चालू है या भत्ता चालू है, यह बताया जाए ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that leave be granted as recommended by the Committee?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

13.21 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I present the Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I wish to make a submission on the PAC report which he has laid and which he is laying everyday...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he suggesting that I have started forgery?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know: when asses stop braying, and hens stop laying, when women stop breeding, the world will stop reading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Last time, a particular report was laid by hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, regarding the blanket scandal involving Lt. Gen Sandhu, Director, Ordnance Services. We do not know what was the fate of that report. Meanwhile this gentleman still continues as Director of Ordnance Services....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without any notice you raise something. You have to give notice under the rules. You should not bring in things which are not there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A blanket thief to continue in the Army!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Under the protection of Mr. Raghu Ramaiah!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On 20-3-1975 with the Speaker's permission I raised a very serious matter under Rule 377 re: ex-gratia compensation to East-Pak refugees. The matter is serious. This is happening every year. They have forfeited Rs. 15 crores and every year this amount is being refunded to the Consolidated Fund. This year also Rs. 3 crores is allocated for giving this ex-gratia payment, to these refugees from East Pakistan side. Mr. Speaker allowed me to raise this matter on that date. 31st March is coming and if this is not utilised, the amount will lapse. Minister concerned, the Minister of Commerce is ignoring the House. Two notices have gone to them. The matter is urgent. He should come with a statement. In 4 years 15 crores have gone. Those refugees are breaking their heads at the door of the Commerce Minister. He happens to come from West Bengal. He should come with a statement. Today is last day. These unfortunate victims are affected terribly. The Custodian of Enemy Property in India and Calcutta panel have also approved of

this and they have sent their request to the Government of India. Why should they not come out with a statement today? Two notices have been sent. What is the position?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. I have some information to give you. Our Secretariat has written to the Ministry concerned, Minister of supply and Rehabilitation and of Commerce also. We have written to them. The Ministers have not yet indicated when they are coming to the House with any statement. When anything goes from the Members and from our Secretariat I should expect the Ministers to pay more attention to these things and to deal with these things more expeditiously. It is good for them; it is good for the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is the last day. By 31st March this will go back to the Consolidated Fund. You may please direct them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these must be immediately conveyed to the Minister concerned.

13. 25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, before I announce the business for the next week, I may be permitted to say that what I am going to announce has already been announced in the Bulletin of Parliament. In order to help the Members to make submissions, I am now repeating the same thing in a formal statement. I am doing this so that nobody can say that I am saying nothing new. With your permission, having said that, I announce....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): How does the Minister say that this was already printed in the Bulletin and he is repeating this? How was it printed in the Bulletin without any prior information to the House?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is a very illegitimate question. And I shall answer it in a legitimate way. Sir, this was the practice. As a matter of fact, my friend is making things worse because what I am doing now, he is forcing me to say that, is contrary to the conventions of the House. But, still, I am doing it.

Now, the point is—let me tell the facts—that according to the conventions, when Demand for Grants are taken up every year, an advance Bulletin is issued and nothing more is said about it until that is over. But, still, in order to help the Members to make their submission, I am now, with your permission, announcing that the Business of the House during the week commencing 7th April, 1975 will consist of discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76, under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, External Affairs, Defence and Commerce, if there is time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are twenty-four Members who would like to make submissions. I would like to say that we have a heavy business in front of us and I would request you all to be very very brief in your submissions. Shri Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, just after the Question Hour, I raised a certain issue but the Speaker directed me to raise it after this. In Tripura, the Government has arrested six M.L.As under the MISA—Maintenance of Internal Security Act—For what? That was for leading a legitimate movement. While piloting the Bill—MISA—Shri K. C. Pant, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill on 18th June 1971 clearly and categorically assured this House and said as follows:

"I can assure him and my friend Shri Shashi Bhushan that this Bill

is not being put forward to suppress any legitimate movement of workers or farmers or students."

"Shri Bhogendra Jha: You are not saying it seriously. Bring in amendment if you are serious.
(Interruptions)

"Shri K. C. Pant: I am very serious. I am saying it in all seriousness. It is a matter of record. What I have said is said in all sincerity and seriousness. Now my hon'ble friend Shri Manoharan asked me a direct question. He asked: Will you use it sparingly and not use it on political purposes? Again I would like to say that certainly it shall be our endeavour to use this very sparingly and not for political purposes. I have made this point earlier also."

After this categorical and clear assurance given on the floor of the august House, when it comes to performance of their promise, this is the thing. In Tripura Assembly, this is their performance. There the State Government employees are leading a legitimate movement for a collective bargaining. What has happened to the assurance of the Government? They have arrested six M.L.As. there for leading this movement. I would like to ask for your guidance as to what this House or, for that matter, what the Members, particularly, of the opposition can do with regard to this categorical assurance of the Government and its flouting that assurance?

I have one or two more submissions to make. I have got the permission of the Speaker. I would like you to make some observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the reply of the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want all this to be included in the next week's business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir. It should go a little beyond that also. We are very grateful for this. Another thing that I want to submit is this. A senior politician, aged sixty, Shri Rikhy said something against the Ministry of Shri Bansi Lal at a public meeting in Haryana the other day. So, his face was blackened with tar and his neck was garlanded with shoes and in fact he was taken round the market and a stick was also inserted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a sad thing. But how does it come in here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Shri Guha talked about refugees. All that I want to draw your attention to is this. That for the refugees from Bengal the total allocation that has been announced is Rs. 25 crores for 25 lakh persons. It works out to Rs. 100 per head. It is a very paltry sum.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Sir, on 13th of this month in Nalgonda district, Furiapet Taluk and village Dimapore of Andhra Pradesh a gang closely connected with the Ministers raided this village, committed three murders and injured many poor people and harijans. This is in sequel to the encouragement they got from Purshottam Reddy and the Chief Minister...

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My submission is that the hon. Member is making certain allegations against the Chief Minister and another Andhra Pradesh Minister. It is a well-known practice and convention that no such thing can be made against a person who is not present here to defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there a number of things which are well laid before us. Firstly, we do not bring before this House anything that comes within the purview of the

State administration. Secondly, normally we do not bring in individuals before this House who cannot defend themselves. So, I would request Mr. Reddy to confine to that.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Recently in this Taluk the gang connected with the ruling party committed raids and one murder. The gang is encouraged by the Ministers and it is using guns and lethal weapons freely. The Ministers have openly declared to suppress the Kisan movement through goondas. Therefore, in Andhra Pradesh in many areas lawlessness is going on.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गं.रखपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, गेहूं की नीति के सम्बन्ध में अभी लं.क.सभा में और राज्य-सभा में खाद्य मंत्री ने अपना वक्तव्य दिया है और प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस 105 रुपये रखने के बारे में तमाम दलीलें दी हैं। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार आदि सारे प्रदेशों के, जहां पर कि गेहूं पैदा होता है, किसानों ने सरकार को और हमें तार देना शुरू किया है कि किसी भी कीमत पर 125 रुपये से कम गेहूं की वसूली का भाव नहीं होना चाहिये। यह ए.न.बढ़ ही आरंभ मसला है। सारे देश में इसके लिए एक वातावरण पैदा कि जा रहा है कि आज हर चीज, ज. कि खेती के काम में आती है, उसका दाम बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से विनम्र अपील करूंगा कि वह किस तरह की बोनस पालिसी या बोनस स्कीम लाना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में स्पष्ट बयान दे। सरकार को गेहूं का वसूली भाव 125 रुपये रखने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए जिससे किसान आगे भी गल्ला चीनी, काटन या अन्य चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ा सके और देश खाद्यान्न के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all, it is the same subject. Why not only support him?

श्री विजय नाथ सिंह (भुमनू): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसको केवल सपोर्ट ही नहीं करूंगा बल्कि सदन से भी इसकी सपोर्ट चाहूंगा।

अभी दो रोज पहले मंत्री महोदय ने दोनों सदनों में घोषणा की है कि गहू का वसूली मूल्य 105 रुपये होगा। 105 रुपये जो वसूली मूल्य रखा गया है वह एग्री-कल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की सिफारिश पर रखा गया है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि देश में खाद्यान्नों के भाव ऐसे कमीशन द्वारा तय किये जाते हैं जिसने गहू को केवल रसोई में देखा है, जिसको पता नहीं है कि गहू खान में पैदा होता है, या पेड़ से तोड़ा जाता है। ऐसे कमीशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार हमारे देश के किसानों के भाग्य का निर्णय होता है, यह किसानों का दुर्भाग्य है। किसान को वाजिब कीमत मिलनी चाहिए ताकि कंज्यूमर को भी उचित मूल्य पर अनाज मिल सके। यदि गहू का वसूली मूल्य 105 रुपये रखा गया तो आने वाले साल में गहू का क्षेत्र बहुत कम हो जायेगा। इसलिए इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। सरकार को अपनी बोनस स्कीम को भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। सरकार कहती है कि अगर हम किसान को 105 रुपये से अधिक देंगे तो देश में इन्फ्लेशन होगा। लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि इन्फ्लेशन तो अन-प्रोडक्टिव कामों पर रुपया खर्च करने से होता है। किसानों को जितना रुपया मिलेगा वह उसको एग्रीकल्चर में इन्वेस्ट करेगा।

मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह में इसके ऊपर खुलकर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अगर किसान को रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी तो उनकी पैदावार भी कम हो जायेगी और इससे देश को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important issue which has

resulted in almost a crisis in the textile industry including rayon in the city of Kanpur. Sir, this question was raised by hon. Member Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya also. Sir, the J.K. Rayons which is headed by Singhanian has been closed and I say this is illegal closure. They have closed it on the ground that coal is not available, that they are not getting coal. I am told that enough coal has been supplied. They want to get rid of some people and that is why they have closed the mill. This has been brought to the notice of the Central Government since the Central Government is connected with this because financial institutions give them loans.

Then, Sir, another matter which directly concerns the Centre is the Victoria Mill in Kanpur which is one of the 103 units, textile mills, taken over by the National Textile Corporation. Sir, this mill has laid off 4000 employees on the ground that they are not able to purchase cotton as they have no money. This is a sad commentary on our taking over that they have no money to purchase cotton. Therefore, Sir, immediately, money should be sent by the Textile Corporation. I am told they have sent Rs. 22 lakhs. This is not enough.

The third thing is the most irritating matter. We have been raising this matter for the last so many years. This is in regard to the taking over of Lakshmi Rattan Mill. The Chief Minister of UP had requested the Centre, the Industries and Commerce Minister for investigation into this matter in two months and that after that, a report should be submitted. I am told the report has been submitted to the effect that this mill should be taken over. Since last four years, the workers are suffering. Because this is headed by Ram Rattan Gupta, who wields influence among certain sections and quarters of the ruling party, this mill has not been taken over. Therefore, Sir, I would

demand statements from the Government regarding J. K. Rayons, Victoria Mill and the question of taking over of Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mill. If they do not take over this I shall accuse them of doing something wrong to the workers at the instance of employers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I want to raise three important points which should be discussed in this House. Firstly, there is the outstanding problems with regard to refugees from what was previously called East Pakistan. There have been different treatments meted out to the refugees from different parts of Pakistan and we have been raising this question from time to time. In the other House an announcement was made by the Minister of Rehabilitation as early as on the 3rd December 1974 that a fresh committee is going to be formed to go into the question of the outstanding problems. Though three and a half months have elapsed, no announcement of the formation of the Committee has been made. It is said that the matter has been referred to the Chief Minister of West Bengal for finalisation of the members of the Committee, although it is the Central Government which has to form the Committee. I want that a statement should be made in the House as to the formation of this Committee, its personnel and its terms of reference should include the very important question of the payment of compensation to displaced persons from East Pakistan, as was done in the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan. We also want that a statement should be made as to what happened to the several reports that were submitted by the previous committees on review of rehabilitation of refugees. I am told that out of 20 reports, eight have been accepted by Government and only one has been implemented so far, though years have passed. So, what is going to be done with regard to the remaining reports?

With regard to detention under MISA, the Supreme Court has expressed the view from time to time that as there is no fixed period of detention nowadays, the Government should periodically review the cases of detention. But, nothing is being done. I want the Government to consider this matter and make a statement, because it is a very serious matter. Is it the intention that as long as the emergency is in force these persons should remain in preventive detention without an opportunity for trial? Therefore, they should make a statement whether there will be periodical review.

Thirdly, there is the question of the railway employees who have been dismissed for participation in the strike. They should make a statement as to what is going to happen to those dismissed railway employees.

श्री मूलबन्ध ड.गा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में लोग अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। रोज़ अखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं कि सैकड़ों लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। राजस्थान की सरकार ने 1973-74 में 1173.0 हजार टन अनाज की मांग की थी, लेकिन उस को सिर्फ़ 628.0 हजार टन, अर्थात् सिर्फ़ 53.54 परसेंट दिया गया। इसी तरह 1974-75 में उस ने 408.0 हजार टन अनाज मांगा था, लेकिन केवल 208.2 हजार टन, यानी सिर्फ़ 51.03 परसेंट दिया गया। वहां के लोग आज अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। उन की परचेज़िंग पावर नहीं है। पांचवें फ़िनांस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता देने जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अकाल-पीड़ितों को सहायता देने के मानवीय प्रश्न पर इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया जाये और इस बारे में यहां डिस्कशन हो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am raising an issue concerning fraudulent practices in the Bank of Baroda and I expect that the Finance Minister will make a statement.

On the 16th March, 1975, there was a raid on the residence of Shri K. C. Chokshi, the Bombay Regional Manager of the Bank of Baroda, by the officials of the Directorate of Enforcement (Intelligence) in which Rs. 2,83,000 of black money, diamond studded rings and cufflinks, national savings certificates, share certificates and four keys of bank lockers were unearthed.

The Bank of Baroda had become the hot bed of fraudulent practices and I may recall that in January the Chairman of the Bank had deposited Rs. 18 lakhs in hard cash to close the debit balance of accounts in the name of the companies in which his daughter and son-in-law were directors or partners.

I plead for the investigation of all these fraudulent practices through a CBI enquiry and I further demand that Shri K. C. Chokshi, who was also a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda should be suspended and removed from the Board.

I request the Finance Minister to make a categorical statement on this matter raised by me. Let me conclude by making a request. Whenever we raise these issues with previous notice, we expect that a statement should be made by the Ministers concerned but, generally, no Minister makes a statement in response to our submissions. Therefore, I would request you to give a direction to the Minister to Parliamentary Affairs to make a statement on matters which are raised in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has heard it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने आज समाचार-पत्रों में 100 आदिवासियों के वासवाड़ा में खराब मक्का खाने से मरने का समाचार पढ़ा होगा। मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात से भी इस तरह की घटनाओं के समाचार आ रहे हैं। पौष्टिक आहार सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय संस्था की एक डाक्टरों की टीम ने इस स्थान पर जा कर इस बारे में जांच की है। उन का कहना है कि इस प्रकार की खराब मक्का गरीब आदिवासी खा सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि क्या गरीब होना उन का कोई पाप है। क्या उन का दोष यही है कि वे गरीब हैं, और इस लिए वह खराब मक्का खा सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दे, इस मामले की जांच करवाये और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि उन लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से खाना मिले।

जे० बी० मंगाराम कम्पनी ने ग्वालियर में अपना कारखाना बन्द कर दिया है, जिस की वजह से 500 आदमी बेकार पड़ गए हैं। वे अपनी कम्पनी को उठा कर दिल्ली में ले आये हैं। सारे देश में अनेक स्थानों पर उन की कम्पनियां हैं, जिन में बहुत घपले जा रही हैं। उन्होंने साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये का घपला किया है। वे जाली कम्पनियां बना कर बैंकों से पैसा लेते हैं और घपला करते हैं। सरकार इस बारे में जांच करवाये और यहां पर एक स्टेटमेंट दे।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, this is an issue relating to the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara elections to be held on the 30th March, 1975. As you know there is no provision in the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Act passed in the year 1971, as amended in 1974, debarring the Sikh Government servants from contesting the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara

elections, because it is a purely religious today meant to manage the Delhi gurudwaras. So, every Sikh who fulfils all the conditions and has all the qualifications for becoming a member of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Board is eligible to contest the elections and hold the highest office in the Board. So, I am surprised to learn that a circular has been issued by the Government two or three days back, barring such Sikhs from the contest. Sir, this amounts to an infringement of the Sikh laws, which would naturally have its repercussions. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government through you, Sir, to withdraw that order, if any such order has been issued by the Government at such a late stage, when only three or four days are left for the polling. Specially in view of the permission given by the Delhi High Court on 25-3-75 to four Government servants, who are candidates in the Gurudwara elections, to take part in the election campaign and canvass support for their candidature, the Government would not go in appeal to the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court and they should withdraw the order immediately.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to a national debt that we owe to the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan. Reports are coming that barbarous atrocities and genocide are being committed on the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan. The whereabouts of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan are not known.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me first put something on record. You know very well the foreign policy of our country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Who knows very well? I do not know. Nobody knows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let me say this with some responsibility and seriousness. We would like to settle everything with our neighbours on a bilateral basis. It is on that basis that we object to anybody saying anything that amounts to interfering with the internal affairs of our country and we say that we will not do that ourselves. I am just saying it for record. However, this is a free democracy; this is the House of a free democracy. Whatever you say here you are entitled to say. I only want to put this on record that you are saying this as your own personal opinion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, you have done your job. I have also a job. I also come from that generation when Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was known as the Frontier Gandhi. He was a part and parcel of our freedom movement.

Even this morning, the All India Radio broadcast that the President of Afghanistan, Mr. Daud, has made an appeal to the UNO about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Wali Khan saying that Pakistan has instituted a case against Wali Khan and others on a charge of treason. What will happen to them I do not know. I want that this Government will come out with a statement in this House. A unanimous resolution should be adopted condemning the barbarous atrocities committed by Pakistan on the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan.

As was done by the Prime Minister herself in the case of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, the Prime Minister should write a letter to the UNO Secretary-General to take up this matter on the world forum. I want that our Embassies all over the world should take up the matter and inform the world community about the barbarous atrocities that are being committed on the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan.

I just want to remind you one thing that on the day India was partitioned, Mahatma Gandhi, an apostle of non-violence, gave an assurance to Khan

[Shri Samar Guha].

brothers. It is on record. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan himself said that this is on record and also in the book of Pyarelal. Nowhere in the world the compatriots were thrown to the wolf and betrayal was committed against them as has been done in the case of Pakhtoons who were in the mainstream of our national movement. Till the last minute, they were part and parcel of our national struggle. Mahatma Gandhi assured Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan that if a wrong is done to the people of Pakhtoonistan, if their legitimate rights are not assured, India will have a right to go on war against Pakistan to save the people of Pakhtoonistan. This was the word given by Mahatma Gandhi to him. Therefore, it is not a question of policy, it is not a question of sauceless, fleshless, Simla Pact. It is our moral duty, it is our historical duty and it is the duty that we carry as a legacy from the days of our national struggle to raise our voice in defence of the people of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only making a submission.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is entirely his own submission

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If you do not permit me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here, the Members are only making suggestions, submissions, as to what items should be taken up in the next week's business commencing on 7th April. There is no question of a debate. Whatever he has said is entirely his own submission. I have allowed him. What point of order could be on that?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Hardly fifteen minutes back, the hon. Deputy-Speaker ruled out the question of discussion of a State within India in the case of the submission of Mr. B. N. Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only pointed out to Mr. Reddy what are the Parliamentary practices. Even so, I did not stop him. Whatever he has said has gone on record. In the case of Mr. Samar Guha also, I have pointed out what our policy is, and I have said that this is entirely the opinion of the Member because our country is a free democracy and everybody is entitled to expression of his personal opinion. That is all. This has gone on record. There is no point of order. (Interruptions) Order, please. There is no point of order. Even so, I had gone out of the way to say this, so that tomorrow Pakistan may not say that the Parliament of India is advocating this kind of thing. That is why I have gone on record.

Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, Mr. Raghunatha Ramaiah has come forward with the programme for the week commencing on 7th April. My first submission is this. So many points have been raised here before, but I have seldom seen any subject being fixed up for discussion by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or by the Minister concerned.

Here, in this House, the question of withdrawal of Emergency has been raised again and again. I would request them not to continue the Emergency perpetually: Thousands of young men are rotting in jail because of the continuation of Emergency. Not only that, taking advantage of the Emergency and the DIR, the wages and dearness allowance of the workers are also curtailed. In West Bengal, the Bhattacharyaji Committee was set up and they have pointed out that there

is an error in the method of compilation of the cost of living index, as a result of which workers were losing Rs 50 to 54 per month. But the Government of West Bengal, under the DIR, have curtailed the dearness allowance to Rs. 16...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, what do you want?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My point is that the Government must fix a day for discussing the subject of Emergency. Where is the Emergency now? There is no need for continuing this. It should be withdrawn immediately.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): You might have seen a news item in the press today that over 100 people died after eating rotten food..

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That point has already been made.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I am also adding my voice to it. It is not a kind of starvation death. Rotten food they were served and they died. The area where these deaths took place is surrounded by rivers and hills and the communication is not so easy. Through you, I would request the Minister to come out with a statement as to the circumstances under which this incident took place where about 100 people most of whom are Adivasis died...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Particularly, when Adivasis and poor people are involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We feel grieved and ashamed about it.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ।
मरने वाली 30 ता० की दिल्ली में गुरुद्वारा

प्रबंधक कमेटी के चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, किन्तु इसी बीच में सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चुनाव में भाग लेने और प्रचार करने पर रोक लगा दी है। यह कार्य-वाही खुले रूप में धार्मिक कामों में हस्तक्षेप है। जो चुनाव में खड़े हैं, उनको कहा गया है कि चुनकर आने के बाद त्यागपत्र दें और अपने अपने स्थानों को रिक्त करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पत्र वापस लिया जाय। गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के चुनाव राजनीतिक मामला नहीं है, यह धार्मिक मामला है। इसलिये इस अन्यायपूर्ण परिपत्र को वापस लिया जाय और सबको खुले रूप में शामिल होने के लिये इजाजत दी जाय।

डॉ० लक्ष्मण नारायण पांडे (मन्दसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार सर्वथा किसान विरोधी सरकार है। न तो यह सरकार गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हुई है और न गेहूँ उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हुई है और अब कपास उत्पादकों की समस्या भी सामने आ गई है। आज के समाचार पत्र में छपा है—

"No buyers of long staple cotton: stocks piling."

लगभग 8 लाख गांठें लॉन्ग स्टैपल काटन की पड़ी हुई है और 100 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होने की संभावना है। यहां पर यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कि काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को सरकार कपास खरीदने के लिये पर्याप्त धनराशि दे—लेकिन आज तक कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गई इस अखबार में स्पष्ट लिखा है—

"The Cotton Corporation of India had said that it could not help since it had no funds to buy."

उनके पास कोई फंड नहीं है। बेबारे किसान जो मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में तो खास कर पश्चिमी निमाड़ जिले

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

में काफी मात्रा में लौंग स्टेपल पड़ा हुआ है, आज कोई भी खरीदने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, आज उनको बड़े गंभीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अपना वक्तव्य देने की कृपा करे।

दूसरा मुसला मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य निगम के तीन हजार कर्मचारियों का है। जो अनाज की खरीदी किया करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य वस्तु व्यापार निगम बना लिया है जो अब इस काम को करेगा। ये कर्मचारी वहाँ अनाज की वसूली का काम करते थे, अब राज्य वस्तु व्यापार निगम के हाथ में इस काम को दिने जाने से ये कर्मचारी सर्पलस घोषित किये जाने वाले हैं और उनकी सर्विसिज टर्मिनेट किये जाने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। इनमें से ऐसे बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं जिनकी सेवायें 4-5 वर्षों की हो चुकी है और किसी किसी की तो 9 वर्षों की हो चुकी हैं। उनके सामने घोर संकट उपस्थित हो गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस पर अपना वक्तव्य दें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो उस सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूँ जिसके बारे में यहाँ कई सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि अगले 7 ता० से शुरू होने वाले हफ्ते में इस बात पर बहस होनी चाहिए—रबी की फसल में गेहूँ के लिये सरकार जो मूल्य तय कर रही है, उसके खिलाफ किसानों के माँ में जबर-दस्त असंतोष है।

दूसरी बात—अभी हाल में हिन्दुस्तान की हाकी टीम स्वर्ण पदक जीत कर आई है, उस पर जो नकशा दिखाया गया है, उसमें काश्मीर को भारत से पृथक् राज्य बतलाया गया है और बंगला देश को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान लिखा गया है। इंडियन हाकी फेडरेशन

के आनरेरी सैक्रेटरी ने जो बयान अखबारों को दिया है उससे इस बात की जानकारी मिलती है कि उन्होंने इस बात की जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को करा दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कोई विरोध इंटरनेशनल हाकी फेडरेशन से या किसी अन्य से या उनके संबंधित अधिकारियों से किया है? इस पर सरकार का वक्तव्य शीघ्र आना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात—मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पिछले हफ्ते से, लगातार कई दिनों से या कई सालों से यह चर्चा है कि जो संसद सदस्य या मिनिस्टर लोग हैं उनके घरों में प्राइवेट बिजनेस करने वाले लोग रहते हैं—ऐसा अखबारों में छप चुका है—नं० 1, सफदरजंग रोड पर एक बीमा कम्पनी के एजेंट का कार्यालय है, सरकार की तरफ से इस पर भी वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ता में “ग्लूकोनेट लि०” नामक एक दवा का कारखाना है। इस कारखाने को आज से 40 वर्ष पहले वहाँ के एक सुप्रसिद्ध डाक्टर और मुख्य मंत्री डा० विधानचन्द्र राय ने स्थापित किया था। यह कारखाना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दवायें बनाता है, जैसे—स्टीबानेट नामक दवा जो कालाजार बीमारी में काम आती है, मोलार सोडियम लैटेक्ट, डेक्सट्रोज इंजेक्शन, पैथेडीन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड, आदि, इस तरह की बहुत सी जान बचाने वाली दवाइयों का वहाँ निर्माण होता था और इस कम्पनी को बराबर मुनाफा भँ होता रहा है। 1969 में इन्होंने 6 प्रतिशत डिविडेंड बांटा, 1972 में 3 परसेंट डिविडेंड बांटा और अभी केवल एक महीने में—मिम्बर, 1974 में इनको 30 हजार का मुनाफा हुआ।

1974 के अप्रैल में इस कारखाने को बंगाल के श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद चक्रवर्ती और

उनके भाइयों ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया, उन्होंने इसके 51 प्रतिशत हिस्से खरीद लिये। इस तरह से यह कारखाना चलने लगा और मुनाफा भी कमाने लगा। ये चक्रवर्ती बंधु वहीं हैं जिनकी कलकत्ते में अन्नपूर्णा काटन मिल चल रही है। इस कारखाने में मजदूरों का कोई संघर्ष भी नहीं है और न ही उनकी कोई मांगें हैं। फिर भी मजदूरों को सबक सिखाने के नाम पर इनके मालिकों ने इतने महत्वपूर्ण दवा के कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया है। नवम्बर, 1974 से इस कारखाने के 800 मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं। उनके बाल बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। इनकी दवा बेचने वाला जो स्टाफ है उनको भी उम्मी समय से तनख्वाह नहीं दी जा रही है। मजदूरों ने बहुत प्रयत्न भी किया कि समझौता हो जाय, लेकिन वहां की सरकार चुपचाप बैठी है, कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कालाजार बीमारी की दवा जो ढाई रुपये में बिकती थी, अब 100 रुपये में बिक रही है। यह कम्पनी पैथेडीन पाउडर भी बनाती थी, जिससे अन्य कम्पनियां दूसरी दवाइयां बनाती थीं। अब चूंकि इस कारखाने ने दवाईयां बनाना बन्द कर दिया है, इसलिये अब इसको बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा है, जिसमें लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हो रही है। कालाजार की बीमारी भी अब तेजी से बढ़ने लगी है—विशेष कर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आसाम, उड़ीसा और नेपाल में। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसके बारे में वक्तव्य दे कि इस समस्या को किस तरह से डोल करना चाहती है। अगर इस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो कालाजार की बीमारी और ज्यादा तेजी से फैलेगी, जिसको रोकना मुश्किल हो जायगा। इस लिये इसकी तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
More than 2.5 million cases were re-

ported to be pending until end of December 1974 in 12 high courts and in the supreme court. The Minister of State for Law is here and I request her to make a note and make a statement. Other two lakh cases were pending in 5 of the high courts. The Prime Minister is reported to have said that the poor do not get justice in the present system and we have to change the pattern so that the poor get proper justice. A Committee under the chairmanship of the then Chief Justice, Mr. J. C. Shah was appointed by the Government to look into the delays in law courts and suggest measures to deal with the problem.

I would like to know whether that Committee has submitted the report and if so, the main recommendation and the steps taken by Government in the matter. I want this matter to be taken up by Government for discussion in the next week.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये आप्रह कर्हंगा कि अगसे सप्ताह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बहस के लिये समय निकाला जाय जिस के प्रति इस सरकार ने और इस संसद ने भी घोर उपेक्षा की है, और वह है भूमि सुधा का प्रश्न। जब शासक दल में फूट हुई थी और उसके बाद देश में भूमि संबंधी आन्दोलन हुआ था तो विभिन्न राज्यों में कमी बेश भूमि सुधार और भूमि हदबन्दी के संबंध में कानून पेश किये गये। लेकिन धीरे धीरे उसको भुला दिया गया। केन्द्र शासित राज्यों में भी और जहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है वहां भी यही हाल है। कुछ राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय निर्देश की अवहेलना की, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो निर्देश था कि कम से कम डेढ़ हैक्टर तक के बटाई-दार जो हैं उनकी जमीन भी मालिक नहीं ले सकते। उसका भी सरकार पालन नहीं कर रही है। बिहार का जो भूमि सं-क्षण कानून है वह राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये

[श्री भोगेंद्र झा]

पड़ा हुआ है। तो ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर केवल अनुदानों पर बहस करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, इस के लिये अलग से समय निकाला जाय, ताकि जो अर्ध-सामन्ती व्यवस्था चली आ रही है उसको तोड़कर के देश आगे बढ़ सके।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This question has been raised before. But, somehow it has been forgotten. The peoples from my constituency and virtually from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and from Kerala find Delhi a very long distant place to come and therefore, in the subconscious mood what we call 'Jansangh Terminology' 'Bharatvarsh place and time concept', the capitals of this country have been changing from time to time. There was no Pataliputra. Calcutta was there. New Delhi has also got some place. For example Kannauji was there in Harasha's time. At least for the monsoon session there is a possibility of holding a session of Parliament without questions. That is the only technical difficulty. This Parliament of India and the entire democratic institutions are under fire and if it becomes alienated from the masses of the people, particularly, from the peoples in the deep South, I think, a time may come, if I can use figuratively, when the writ of the Government of India will not go beyond the Connaught Place. Therefore, I think there is a strong case for the appointment of a Parliamentary Probe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want all these to be discussed.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want the prospects of the future to be discussed so that we plan for the decade or so. Therefore...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Don't you think that all these suggestions should have

a debate to begin with? They should be taken up for the purpose of arriving at a decision. I am not suggesting, kindly bear with me, all these on any parochial consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is an alternative for a period of time so that the masses can associate themselves with the functioning of the Central Government and Parliament. I request this to be included in the Agenda. I also support the plea of Shri Panda for a discussion on the 'price of wheat'.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Sir, the report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1970-71 which was laid on the Table of the House on 11th May, 1973 has not so far been discussed. Similarly report for 1972-73 which was laid on the Table of the House on 28th August, 1974 has not been discussed. The Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill has not been taken up. It was included for discussion in the agenda of the Session before the last Session. Therefore, I request that all these three items should be included for discussion in the business of the coming week. As has been pointed out by other hon. Members I also want to express my anxiety about the death of 100 adivasis. I come from Panchmahal and I would like the Government to make a statement on this very serious matter.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साउथ अफ्रीकन डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के साथ सरकार जो करार करने जा रही है उसके संबंध में एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रवक्ता संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पाकिस्तान की नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान जहाँ बंशवाद विरोधी भाषण करता है साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापारी रिश्ते भी रखता है। यह आलोचना हम लोग पाकिस्तान की करते हैं। साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ हम लोग हाकी खेलने

के लिये, टेबिल टेनिस खेलने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि उसी साउथ अफ्रीका की जो कम्पनी है डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, इसके साथ भारत की सरकार करार करने जा रही है। जब इसकी चर्चा मैंने इस सदन में की तो श्री बाद में वाणिज्य मंत्री, श्री चट्टोपाध्याय, ने कहा कि मधु जी आप क्यों चिन्तित हैं, यह कभी होने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी मेरी राय में सही थी। इसलिये मैंने उनको पत्र लिखा और उसके बाद उन्होंने मुझसे कहा है कि :

"It is true that we are considering a proposal of collaboration of the MMTC with M/s. Diamond Purchases Ltd., Bermuda and M/s. Industrial Investment Trust, Bombay."

यह जो डायमंड पर जेज लिमिटेड बारामुंडा है, यह डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी का एफिलियेट है। तो इसमें कई सवाल उठते हैं। अगर इस तरह का हम लोग करार करेंगे तो मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि सरकार पछंड कर रही है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में आपकी जो बदनामी है एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में वह भयानक है।

दूसरी बात यह कि डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी नहीं चाहती है, रा-डायमंड हम लोग आयात करते हैं और उन को पोलिश करके विदेशों में भेजते हैं और बहुत रुपया हम लोग कमा रहे हैं, एक एक्सपोर्ट इंडस्ट्री यह बढ़ रही है, और डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी नहीं चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इसमें तरक्की हो। स्वयं एम० एम० टी० सी० का जो जनरल मैनेजर है डायमंड डिबीजन का, उसकी एक कान्फिडेंशियल रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में आयी है, मैं आप की अनुमति से उसको सभा पटल पर रखना

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are suggesting that this matter should be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सरकार से अनु-रोध है कि इसके ऊपर बयान आये और इस पर चर्चा करने का हमको मौका मिले।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he is referring to a very important document and I suggest he may be permitted to lay it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything must be done at the proper time. When this matter is discussed, of course, the question of laying the papers and all that will arise: Now, he is only making a suggestion that this matter may be taken up, and therefore, we should not go out of the scope of the thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं स्कोप के बाहर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं केवल एक वाक्य ही उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि इस प्रश्न का उससे संबंध है। यह जनरल मैनेजर कहते हैं:

"The general feeling in the trade is that this office would be more to collect intelligence of the Diamond Trading Company on a regular and continuous basis and may do more harm than service to Indian industry. I share their fear. In fact, I feel that powerful as they are, they will, by their presence, in India prevent us more subtly from reaching primary sources for diamond."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को घाना, कांगो और सीरालोन आदि देशों से, जहाँ पर रा-डायमंड खदानों से निकलता है, सीधे प्राइमरी सोर्स से डायमंड लेने का प्रयास करना चाहिये और एकाधिकार शाही वाली जो यह साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी है, उस के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए और उसकी जालसाजी से बचना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you permitting him to lay the paper on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the harm?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have quoted from a State paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, on one occasion, you have given the ruling that if I quote any document, if I mention anything, it becomes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the proper moment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is the proper time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जिनके बल पर और जिनकी कृपा से हम यहां बैठे हैं और जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व हम यहां पर कर रहे हैं, आज इस देश के किसान की बुरी हालत है। उनके गेहूं के लिये 105 रुपया प्राइस फिक्स की गई है और उनको लेवी के नाम पर परेशान किया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी अगले सप्ताह में सब से पहले बहस इस विषय पर करायें। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के जो मेम्बर हैं, पता नहीं कि उन्होंने गेहूं का पेड़ भी देखा है या नहीं। एक तरफ वे 105 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल गेहूं का दाम दे रहे हैं। और दूसरी तरफ फर्टिलाइजर्स की कीमत 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। इसलिये

मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह सबसे पहले इस विषय पर बहस करायें और इस कमीशन में जो फारमस हैं उनको रखा जाय और अभी जो वहां पर फारमस हैं, उनको निकाल दिया जाय और उनसे कहा जाय कि वह पहले गेहूं के बारे में सीख कर आये। उन्होंने 105 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल दाम कैसे फिक्स कर दिये ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me. Sir, as the House is well aware, several of us on this side have been urging again and again for an early and immediate poll in Gujarat and I want to tell this House that the momentum is gathering very rapidly for the demand of an immediate poll in Gujarat. The Congress (O) has launched Satyagraha from this month and the students and youth as well as the citizens from the entire State of Gujarat have also given a sort of an ultimatum that from April 24, they will launch an extensive State-wide agitation if the demand for having the elections immediately is not accepted. I would like the Home Minister to come forward with a statement. He should say that the elections will be held very soon.

Sir, several Members including my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye have made a reference to the conditions in Panchmahal district of Gujarat, of more than hundred people dying there. I would like to quote two sentences from a report which appeared in the *Indian Express* of today. It says:

"...more than 95 per cent of the affected people were poor Adivasis. Significantly, most of these people lived in isolated houses on the outskirts of villages...in one household as many as five deaths had occurred."

Then, it says further:

"As many as 100 villages were affected in Panchmahals with a total of 277 cases, 76 of which ended fatally."

I would request that Government should make a statement in regard to this matter also.

My friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate mentioned about the Bank of Baroda. I happened to inaugurate recently a new association of Bank of Baroda officers in Ahmedabad. Mr. Chokshi, to whom Mr. Dandavate referred to and the Chairman of the Bank are deliberately doing things with a view to victimising them and preventing them from carrying on their legitimate activity of having a new trade union movement this should not happen.

Sir, I have also written to the Speaker both on Monday and today about a very serious matter. I do not know what has happened. Now, there is an eleven day break.

There is an unusual break of eleven days. I want your guidance on this matter. The Urban Land Ceiling Bill has not been introduced in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is beyond me.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We do not know what to reply to our people. The Bill is published in some newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is beyond me; I cannot give advice of any kind.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have heard the hon. Members. Accord-

ing to the age-old tradition, I shall faithfully convey to the Ministers concerned whatever has been stated here.

14.26 hrs.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN BILL CONCURRENCE IN RECOMMEN- DATION OF RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARO-
JINI MAHISHI):

I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Pratap Singh and do resolve that Shrimati Mukul Banerjee be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Pratap Singh and do resolve that Shrimati Mukul Banerjee be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

The motion was adopted

14.27 hrs.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I
beg to move*:

"That the Bill to declare the Rampur Raza Library to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is, what I hope will be, a totally non-controversial Bill. The Rampur Raza Library has grown out of the personal collection of the Nawabs of Rampur. It has about 15,000 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and some other languages and more than 40,000 printed books in addition to a very large collection of valuable miniature paintings and objects of art. These books, manuscripts and paintings of the Moghul and Rajasthani schools are invaluable for the study of and research in various branches of Indian history and culture, particularly in Islamic history, culture and religion as well as the medieval period of Indian history. Scholars from all over the world have been coming and perusing this library and it is well known to all scholars on these subjects throughout the world.

During the time of the late Nawab of Rampur this collection as particularly enriched and its condition was improved. When the erstwhile State of Rampur was merged the Nawab created a trust and its administration was vested in a public trust. One of the former Members of this House was among the life trustees. I am referring to Col. B. H. Zaidi who rendered and who has been rendering a great service to this Library.

During his lifetime the settler-trustee, the late Nawab of Rampur, approached the then Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla towards the end of 1965 and from then on there has been a great deal of consultation going on between the Government of India and the Government of U.P. and the Trustees. The request of the settler trustee was that the Government of India might take over this important library and the collection, and the State Government of U.P. had endorsed that particular recommendation. The State would continue to give financial assistance to the Library and the rest of the assistance would come from the Government of India. It is housed in one of the finest buildings in Rampur. In fact it is one of the finest buildings of its type in Northern India.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajaur): See that it is not spoiled.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have come to you for authority and if I get the authority, as I hope I will before the clock strikes 3.30, I will do my best. I can give this assurance. We will do our best if you also give your blessings and co-operation. The Board of Governors will be presided over by the Governor of U.P. *ex-officio*. The present Nawab of Rampur will remain a life trustee. So will Col. B. H. Zaidi. Others will include scholars and specialists nominated, half by the Government of India and half by the Government of U.P.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the Rampur Raza Library to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, it is definitely a non-controversial Bill. This library is one of the largest libraries in Asia. We understand very valuable manuscripts and books in Persian, Urdu and Arabic have been preserved here since 18th century out of the personal collections of the Nawabs and other distinguished scholars. Adequate attention should be paid for the preservation of these books and manuscripts by applying modern methods of library science. Financial stringency should not come in the way of the preservation of such important libraries. Responsible officers should be deputed for collecting manuscripts and other vital tasks. It has been alleged in certain newspapers of course not concerning this particular library, that very important and valuable manuscripts find their way to foreign countries. I do hope that the Ministry of Education would devise ways and means to put an end to this kind of vandalism.

Coming to clause 5, since independence it has been the practice of this Government to appoint the Governor of a State as *ex-officio* Chairman of such institutions. I suggest that instead of that a distinguished non-controversial educationist should be appointed as Chairman of such important libraries. Some other officers are also made members of the Board. I feel these officers are liable to be transferred from time to time. These officers should stay here permanently. I also submit that one of the employees should be associated with the conduct of the affairs of the library, because the employees have been working there for a long time and they have rich and valuable experience, which should be put to use.

श्री इमहानि सम्भल्लः (अमरोहा) : जैसे मेरे साथी ने अभी कहा रामपुर रजा लाइब्रेरी एशिया की बेहतरीन लाइब्रेरीज में से एक है। जाहिर है प्राइवेट हाथों में इसके रहने से न इसकी किताबों का प्रिज-

वेंशन हो सकता था और न सही इंतजाम। सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतनी ग्रहम दौलत, इतनी बड़ी चीज की हिफाजत के लिये इतनी देर से कदम उठाया गया है। पहले एजेंडे पर दो मर्तबा यह बिल आया था लेकिन बदकिस्मती से यही बिल एक ऐसा बिल था जिसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया। बहरहाल जो कदम उठाया गया है उसके लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं इस पर बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल आज ही पास हो जाय इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। दो ही बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि रामपुर रजा लाइब्रेरी अपनी जिस खूबी और खसूयत के लिये मशहूर है और जो उसके अन्दर जबर्दस्त कलकशन अरबी, फारसी, उर्दू, हिन्दी और दूसरी जगहों की किताबों का है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इसको लेने के बाद उनकी तरफ पूरी तबज्जह सरकार देगी और देखेंगी कि जहां इसमें नए एडिशन हैं, जहां किताबें इसमें और ज्यादा बढ़ें, वहां जो पुरानी किताबें हैं वे भी किसी तरह से डेसट्राय न हों, बरबाद न होने पायें और उनकी पूरी पूरी हिफाजत की जाय। मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि इसके वास्ते अभी से इंतजाम किया जाय, लिस्ट तैयार की जाय, और देखा जाय कि किसी वक्त भी वे डेसट्राय न होने पायें।

दूसरी गुजारिश मेरी यह है कि रामपुर में ही एक और बहुत ग्रहम लाइब्रेरी मौलत लाइब्रेरी है और सरकार जहां इस लाइब्रेरी को अपने हाथ में ले रही है वहां यह जरूरी है कि उस लाइब्रेरी का इंतजाम भी वह अपने इंतजाम में ले। हम जानते हैं कि उस लाइब्रेरी का इंतजाम भी प्राइवेट हाथों में रहने से अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है।

[شری اسحاق مہملو]

جہاں آپ نے اس میں اسکالر اور ہسٹوریان رکھنے کی بات کہی ہے، ان کو ممبر بنانے کی بات کہی ہے جو کہ بہت اچھا کام ہے اور اس کے لیے میں آپ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں وہاں میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ جو اس میں کام کرنے والا اسٹاف ہے اس کی بھی اس میں نوکری رہے تاکہ وہ بھی محسوس کرے کہ اس لائبریری میں ہمارا بھی حصہ ہے۔

میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ جو ممبران بیل میں سرکار نے جاری کیے ہیں ان کی پوری طرح پابندی ہوگی اور اس لائبریری کی کسی خصوصیت کو ہاتھ سے نہیں جانے دیا جائے گا۔

[شری اسحاق مہملو (امروہ) :

جیسے ممبران ساتھ لے رہی ہیں کہ راجپوت راجا لائبریری ایسٹ کی بہترین لائبریری میں سے ایک ہے۔ ظاہر ہے پرائیویٹ ہاتھوں میں اس کے رہنے سے نہ اس کی کتابوں کا پریزرویشن ہو سکتا تھا اور نہ ہی صحیح انتظام۔ سرکار نے جو قدم اٹھایا ہے اس کے لئے سرکار کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اتلی اہم دولت، اتلی بڑی چیز کی حفاظت کے لئے اتلی دیر سے قدم اٹھایا گیا ہے۔ پہلے ایجنڈے پر دو مرتبہ یہ بل آیا تھا لیکن بدقسمتی سے یہی بل ایک ایسا بل تھا جس کو ہوسٹوں کو دیا گیا۔ بہر حال جو قدم اٹھایا گیا ہے اس کے لئے میں سرکار کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ میں اس پر بہت کچھ کہنا چاہتا

تھا لیکن چونکہ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بل آج ہی پاس ہو جائے اس واسطے میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لوٹا۔ دو ہی باتوں میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ راجپوت راجا لائبریری اپنی جس خوبی اور خصوصیت کے لئے مشہور ہے اور جو اس کے اندر زبردست کلکشن عربی، فارسی، اردو، ہندی اور دوسری زبانوں کی کتابوں کا ہے، میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ اس کو ملنے کے بعد ان کی طرف پوری توجہ سرکار دیکے اور دیکھے گی کہ جہاں اس میں نئے ایڈیشنز ہوں، جہاں کتابیں اس میں اور زیادہ بڑھیں وہاں جو پرانی کتابیں ہیں وہ بھی کسی طرح سے تیار نہ ہوں، برباد نہ ہونے پائیں اور ان کی پوری پوری حفاظت کی جائے۔ میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس کے واسطے ابھی سے انتظام کیا جائے کہ لسمت تیار کی جائے اور دیکھا جائے کہ کسی وقت بھی وہ دستگیر نہ ہونے پائیں۔

دوسری گزارش مہملو یہ ہے۔

کہ راجپوت میں ہی ایک بہت اہم لائبریری صولت لائبریری ہے اور سرکار جہاں اس لائبریری کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لے رہی ہے وہاں یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس لائبریری کا انتظام بھی اچھے انتظام میں لے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اس لائبریری کا انتظام بھی پرائیویٹ

ہاتھوں میں دھلے سے اچھا نہیں ہو
سکتا ہے -

جہاں آپ نے اس میں سکالر اور
ہستورین رکھنے کی بات کہی ہے
ان کو ممبر بنانے کی بات کہی ہے،
جو کہ بہت اچھا کام ہے اور اس کے
لئے میں آپکو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں -
وہاں میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ
جو اس میں کام کرنے والا سٹاف ہے
اس کی بھی اس میں نمائندگی
دے تاکہ وہ بھی محسوس کرے کہ
اس لائبریری میں ہمارا بھی حصہ
ہے -

میں اسود کرتا ہوں کہ جو
مقاصد بل میں سرکار نے ظاہر کئے
ہیں انکی پوری طرح پابندی ہوگی
اور اس لائبریری کی کسی خصوصیت
کو ہاتھ سے نہیں جانے دیا جائیگا

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
Sir, I am glad Government has come
forward to declare the Rampur Raza
Library as an institution of national
importance and provide for its admini-
stration and other matters. The
Nawabs of Rampur have built up the
library during the last 200 years. It
consists of a very valuable collection
of books and manuscripts and works
of art. In 1964 the Nawab of Loharu
donated his 3000 books and 400 manu-
scripts to this library; and so, it
contains the most authoritative collec-
tion of books on Ghalib. This is the
second largest library for oriental
studies in Asia, next to Tashkent and
scholars from all over the world go
there for research work.

The Board will consist of 14 mem-
bers, 4 will be nominated by the

Government of India and 3 by the
U.P. Government. Shri Syed Murtaza
Ali Khan will be the Vice-Chairman.
The Bill also provides for the nomi-
nation of a descendant of the late
Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan as a
member of the Board. It is a good
provision because the two are connect-
ed with the family of the Nawab of
Rampur and they will be vitally
interested in the smooth running and
development of the library.

The building is very fine but the
people coming from different parts of
the world would like to have a hostel
to stay on. Unless you have a good
hostel, scholars cannot make proper
use of the library. The provision of
Rs. 10 lakhs in the fifth plan and Rs. 2
lakhs for this year is welcome. But
this will not cover, I am afraid, the
expenditure for the hostel construc-
tion.

Just as the Government has taken a
good step in this direction, it should
also consider taking under its control
the collections which we find in a
number of maths and bhandaras run-
by Jains and other religious sects in
this country. Valuable literature of
ancient times is rotting and it is not
being preserved properly because pre-
servation is a very difficult task. It
requires scientific methods which have
been evolved only in recent times.
Only the Government can do the job.
So, I hope, the Government will pay
attention to that matter also.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री (कासगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे शिक्षा
मंत्री महोदय लाये हैं, मैं इसका विरोध
तो नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मुझे भय है कि बजाय
पुस्तकालय के, ये कहीं उसे धन्यालय में न
परिवर्तित कर दें।

देश की लाइब्रेरी हो, कोई धार्मिक
ट्रस्ट हो या इसी प्रकार की और कोई चीज
हो, उसके सम्बन्ध में यदि राष्ट्र
हित के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जाता है तो

[श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री]

वास्तव में वह सराहनीय है। इसमें मेरी दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं में अभी तक के जो नतीजे हमारे सामने आये हैं, वह इसके प्रतिकूल रहे हैं। इस पुस्तकालय को हाथ में लेने के बाद, उन कुरीतियों से, जो मैं आपके सामने पेश करूंगा, सरकार सावधान रहे, सतर्क रहे, ताकि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, उसमें सफलता मिले।

जिस लायब्रेरी की बात चल रही है, वह हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की लायब्रेरी है और यही नहीं, वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की बिल्डिंग में स्थित है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने या सरकार ने इस बात के लिखित दस्तावेज उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से या उसके बोर्ड से लिए हैं या उनसे एग्रीमेंट के रूप में कोई लिखित प्रमाण लिये हैं ताकि भविष्य में उनको इस पर कोई आपत्ति न हो और आपकी तालमेल ठीक बैठ सके।

यह बहुत बड़ी लायब्रेरी है और इसका श्रीगणेश वहां के साबिक नवाब सैयद अली रजा ने किया और उन्होंने इसको प्रारम्भ किया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने इसका एक बोर्ड बनाया जिसमें उन्हीं के परिवार के जो एक राजकुमार के रूप में थे, वे उसके अध्यक्ष बने और श्री बी० एच० जैदी नाम के दूसरे एक सदस्य बने। आपने उनकी बड़ी तारीफ की है, अगर उसमें कोई कमी नहीं रही तो इसको केन्द्र के अधीन लेने का क्या कारण है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर उसमें कौन सी त्रुटि है, या कौन सी कमी है?

मैं जो अभी कह रहा था कि यह पुस्तकालय न बन जाये, तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक दो मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूं।

देवगढ़ का एक स्मारक है जो पहले स्टेट के अधीन था और फिर उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। वहां पर नाना प्रकार की पुरानी संस्कृति की चीजें थीं, मूर्तियां थीं। लोग विदेशों से दर्शकों के रूप में आते थे और वहां पर उनका आनन्द लेते थे। वहां पर जब जर्मन के कुछ टूरिस्ट आये तो उन्होंने देखा कि वहां पर मूर्तियां छिन्न-भिन्न पड़ी हैं, किसी का सिर कटा है, किसी का हाथ-पैर टूटा है, किसी की गर्दन नहीं है। तो जर्मनी के आदमियों में से एक ने हेयर स्टाइल के बारे में किताब लिखी जिसमें उसने लिखा कि यहां के जो जैन समुदाय के व्यक्ति हैं, वह अपने बालों की व्यवस्था सजाने में बहुत समय लगाते हैं। यह उसने उसकी तारीफ की, जब कि संस्था की कोई तारीफ करनी चाहिए थी और भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिए था। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था और सुधार करे जिसमें आपका उद्देश्य सफल हो।

एक बक्फ हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सम्मिलित राय से बनाया गया था जो 1907 में बना था और जिसे फिर दूसरी बार 1965 में बनाया गया। उसके चेयरमैन तैयब हुसैन थे। उन पर हरियाणा के एक मंत्री महोदय ने 43 आरोप लगाये थे।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I want to make a submission. This has nothing to do with my Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. How does this come in? This has nothing to do with the Bill.

श्री महाबं पक सिंह शास्त्री : मैं उस बात से आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि यह संस्थाएं उसमें क्या करती हैं। मैं एक्जाम्पल के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूं। खैर, मैं इसको छोड़ता हूं।

मैं आप से एक ही बात कहना चाहता था कि चाहे कोई वक्फ हो, धार्मिक ट्रस्ट हो, लायब्रेरी हो, विद्यालय हो, यदि किसी भी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था या बुरी चीज उसमें प्रवेश कर जाती है, जिससे बाद में आपको पश्चात्ताप करना पड़ता है और आपकी सफलता धूमिल होती है, इन बातों से आपको बचना चाहिए।

आप इसको अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं, बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन क्या आपने कोई ऐसी नीति बनाई है कि देश की विभिन्न लाइब्रेरियों और आपकी लाइब्रेरी के कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह के माप-दण्ड अलग-अलग न रहें? आज अलग अलग स्टेट्स में लायब्रेरियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन अलग-अलग होने हैं। क्या आप सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक माप-दण्ड बनायेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order. That is something different. You have made your point. Confine yourself to the scope of the Bill. Pay scales of government servants, wakf, how do they come in this Bill?

श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : लायब्रेरियों के कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न इसी से सम्बन्धित है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is about pay scales of the employees of the Library, it is all right.

श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा यह सुझाव है, यह होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लाइब्रेरी के कर्मचारियों का वेतन एक होना चाहिए। सरकार से जो ग्रान्ट दी जाती है, उसमें इस बात का समावेश होना चाहिए, उससे कोई भ्रष्टता न रह जाये, सबमे बराबर का व्यवहार होना चाहिए।

एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आपने देखा होगा कि पार्लियामेंट की लायब्रेरी के कर्मचारी सुबह 8 बजे से रात के 9 बजे तक काम करते हैं। क्या उनको कोई सहूलियत देने का इरादा है? अगर है तो बताइये।

श्री मूलबन्ध बाग (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के सराहनीय कदम की तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं किया। लास्ट टाइम मैंने अमेंडमेंट मूव किये थे। आप का नेक इरादा है और अच्छे ख्यालात हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आपका वह इरादा पूरा होगा या नहीं? यह एक छोटा सा काम है, लेकिन उसके लिए आप 14 आदमियों का एक बोर्ड बना रहे हैं। गवर्नर उसके प्रेजिडेंट है।

The Deputy-Speaker generally applies his mind to the Bill, to every Clause of the Bill. Now I will point out certain Clauses.

गवर्नर मीटिंग कहां अटैंड करेंगे? मीटिंग रामपुर में होगी, इस पर कितना एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्च होगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लायब्रेरी को चलाने के लिए बहुत लोगों को इकट्ठा न कीजिये। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

ला-डिपार्टमेंट बिल तैयार करता है, और आप उसको यहां पेश कर देते हैं। इसमें इस बारे में कोई क्लॉज नहीं है कि कितनी मीटिंगें होंगी।

मेम्बरों की डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन के लिए रूल-मेकिंग पावर का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। मैंने ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं देखा है जिसमें मेम्बर की डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन का फैसला एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज से हो।

क्या आपने इस बिल को यहां रखने से पहले इन सारी बातों के बारे में सोचा है? लेकिन ऐसा भालूम होता है कि आपका

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इरादा इतना अच्छा है कि सब बातें नजर से ओझल हो जाती हैं। मीटिंग कहाँ होगी, रामपुर में या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में ?

मेम्बर्स की क्या टर्म्स होंगी, इस तरह की स्पेसिफिक बातें इस बिल में नहीं दी गई हैं।

What power do you want to delegate?

Now, take clause 9(3). What does it say?

"If an officer of Government who is nominated as a member of the Board by virtue of his office is unable to attend any meeting of the Board. . .

Very good.

"... he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman, authorise in writing, any person to attend the that meeting, but the person so authorised shall not be entitled to vote at that meeting."

What is this? After all, the purpose of the Bill is to ensure efficient management of the Rampur Raza Library and its further development on modern scientific lines. Suppose a member is not able to attend a meeting and he sends somebody to attend in his place, you say that he is not entitled to vote as he has not been given that power. What is this? After all, it is a question of management. It is a simple question of management of a public library.

Then, you come to clause 12(1) where you say:

"Subject to the provisions of sub-Section (2), the Board may, for the purpose of enabling it efficiently to perform its functions under this Act, appoint such number of officers and other employees as it may think fit."

Who will appoint all these officers? The Board? I cannot understand. All the Members of the Board will assemble together and appoint the officers and the clerks? What are you drafting? A Bill to be passed by the Parliament? It is beyond my comprehension.

PROF. S. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you get the translation, Sir?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I do not mind if you stop me. You go through every clause. It is the same. Then, take clause 13. The proviso says:

"Provided that the tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions of service of any such person shall not be altered to his disadvantage without the previous approval of the Central Government."

Who will do this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am finishing. I am not interested. I will just follow your instructions.

What will be your administrative expenditure?

इस के लिए कितने आफिसर्स और स्टाफ़ को रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ. पी० दादव) : जितनी आवश्यकता होगी।

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Please don't help your Minister for this purpose. Please see page 9. Clause 27(1) says:

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules....

For what? For disqualification of the membership of the Board. How can the Government make rules? Then you say that subject to conditions and restrictions laid down by the Central Government, the Board shall function.

What are those conditions and restrictions? In one sentence, the Board is nothing.

इस बिल का ड्राफ्ट बनाने वाला कोई विद्वान या साहित्यकार है, या कोई ला को जानने वाला है? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी भी बहुत बदनामी होगी कि ऐसे डिप्टी स्पीकर के जमाने में ऐसे कानून पास हो गये।

I will not be blamed for such faulty legislation.

फिनांशल मेमोरेण्डम में कहा गया है कि 1974-75 के लिए दो लाख रुपया रखा गया है। क्या वह रुपया खत्म हो गया है ?

Then, who will be the Vice-Chairman?

"Shri Syed Murtaza Ali Khan, for life."

Who shall be the Vice-Chairman after his death? What is the provision?

PROF. S. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whoever has voice!

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You add those words.

मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां कोई भी लेजिस्लेशन लाने से पहले कुछ वकीलों को बुला कर पूछ लिया करें। इस से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। इस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन लाने का कोई कायदा नहीं है।

सरकार इस तरह की लाइब्रेरीज को अपने हाथ में ले, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मंत्री महोदय कभी मेहरबानी कर के जैसलमेर, राजस्थान में पधारें। वहां कितनी पांडुलिपियां हैं। उन का ध्यान नेशन के इस एसेट की तरफ गया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन वह बड़े बड़े पुस्तकालयों और कला-कृतियों आदि के लिए एक ऐसा नेशनल प्रोग्राम, राष्ट्रीय आयोजन, बनायें, जिस के अन्तर्गत उन सब को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सके।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am extremely grateful to the hon. Mem-
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bers for the support which they have given to this Bill. I can assure them that we will do our best in regard to the preservation of the manuscripts the rare books and paintings and works of art, that we shall ensure that their essential characteristics are preserved and maintained.

Secondly, there were references made regarding manuscripts finding their way to other countries; fortunately no such complaint has come from here. But in any case one of the principal reasons for keeping the District Magistrate Rampur on the Board is that he will be able to ensure that adequate law and order provision is there. Besides, the Central Government has already supported the cataloguing of rare manuscripts and descriptive catalogues have been prepared. In my own humble way a long time ago I prepared a work on the historical manuscripts and we are doing this work in regard to this descriptive list.

One question was asked: What about the other important libraries? We are conscious of the need to look after the other important manuscript collections. We have a scheme to assist voluntary bodies and agencies looking after these things. If they cannot look after such things for want of funds, if the management or persons concerned write to me to take over, I can assure, within the limitation of our funds which are granted to our Ministry by the honourable House we will do our best in this regard. Among others we have a very important historical and very ancient library, Saraswati Mahal Oriental Library, at Tanjore. If some points which are under negotiation between Government of India and Government of Tamilnadu are sorted out, Government of India would be able to bring a similar Bill in regard to that. And regarding Jan Bhandars, if there is any manner in which we can provide help or assistance we shall be glad to do so. Under the scheme of the Indian Historical Records Commission there is a Regional

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Record Survey and we are interested in finding out whether important manuscripts collections are there and in having upto-date list of such collections.

Mr. Shakya said, if it was well-run why Government should take it over. From the time of the original trustee we have been requested to take it over because of the financial difficulties. It was felt that if Government of India were to assume responsibility then the financial difficulties would be relieved to some extent.

15 hrs.

It has also been suggested by my hon. friend about a hostel for the scholars; adjacent to the main building, there is another building. This is a very good building. We are in correspondence with the Government of U.P. If the Government of U.P. would let us have this adjacent building, then it would serve as a wonderful hostel for them.

Regarding the building in which the library is housed, the Government of U.P. has no objection to the principle of Government of India's taking over that building in addition to the management of the library. The points that have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Daga are valuable. He said that Government should consult lawyers. We have, in this House, so many very eminent and extremely distinguished lawyers. And if a person like myself who is ignorant of legal knowledge comes here, I hope that my hon. friends like Shri Daga and others who are very knowledgeable will give light and will enable us not to make mistakes in future.

With these few words, I commend this Bill for your consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Almost everyone has referred to the fact that we have made the Governor as an *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. I do not know what—the Governor is going to do in that particular post?

Why impose unnecessarily on the Governor the appreciation of knowledge and learning of Library?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The main reason for that is this. Because the Governor is holding a very exalted position and an august office.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is made to do the work of recommending President's Rule in the State!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, Clause 5 says that the Governor of the State will be the Chairman of the Governing Body. But Clause 23 says that the Chairman of the Governing Body will be acting according to the directions of the Central Education Ministry. Do you want, therefore, the Governor of a State to function as per the directions of the Central Education Ministry? I think that it is rather unfortunate that a head of a State should be compelled to go by the directions of the Education Ministry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can answer the point raised by my hon. friend. He is referring to clause 23. It has been deliberately put in here so that the Central Government can remain accountable to this House. This is the main point. This is an autonomous body. In connection with another institution, this House wanted me to do the same thing.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: If there is something worst, then Government will not be accountable for that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would only take the time of the House if every time I have to bring in legislation. In the case of a distinguished body, a view was expressed in both Houses, namely, that some structural change should be brought out. That we are unable to do because we have absolutely no power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Academician should not give such a position to the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the Rampur Raza Library to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause by clause consideration. From Clauses 2 to 29, there are no amendments. I shall put them all to the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 29 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 29 were added to the Bill

Clause 1— (Short title and commencement).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Clause 1, you have amendments. Are you moving?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I move:

"Page 1, line 5,—

for "1974" substitute "1975" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 1, line 5.—

or '1974' substitute '1975' (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have amendment to the Enacting Formula. Are you moving?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I move

"Page 1, line 1—

for "Twenty-fifth" substitute "Twenty-Sixth".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: "Page 1, line 1.

for "Twenty-fifth" substitute "Twenty-sixth" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted

ALL-INDIA SERVICES REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Bill which we are going to take has had an eventful history. It was first passed by Rajya Sabha. It came before this House as long back as 15th December, 1972. It was first considered here and the consideration was not completed on that day. It was adjourned. There was a motion for resumption of the debate on 20th December, 1972 and the motion for consideration was adopted on that day. We were considering the clauses when we adjourned and it is now more than two years when we resume clause-by-clause discussion.

I find my good friend, Mr. Banerjee, was on his legs. He is not present at the moment. Then there is an amendment by Mr. Naik. He is also not present. There is probably nobody else who wants to speak. So, there is no amendment to Clause 2.

The question is:

"Clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement).

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1975" (2)
(Shri F. H. Mohsin)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute—
"Twenty-sixth"

(Shri F. H. Mohsin)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be Passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री मूल चंद डागा (पंजाब) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबोर्डिनेट रेजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में अपने रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर ऐंड कांडक्ट आफ दिजनेट में दिया है :

"Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned *sine die* and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act."

Where the specified period is not so completed, the regulation, rule, sub-rule, by-law etc. shall be re-laid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in the session."

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule you are quoting?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It is Rule 234.

जब कभी कानून बनाये जाते हैं और उन के अन्तर्गत रेगुलेशन बनाते होते हैं तो इस के करने के दो तरीके हैं—हम लोगों ने क्या किया है? चूंकि पार्लियामेंट इतने लम्बे अर्से तक नहीं बैठती है तो या तो हम अपनी एक्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज को इस काम को सौंप दें जो इस काम को करें, आर्टिकल 309 में जहां सर्विसिज के रूलज बनते हैं, उन का यह फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि वे रूलज ए रेगुलेशन बना कर हमारे सामने रख दें लेकिन होता क्या है—आप जरा सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स को देखिए—जो भी रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन बनते हैं, हमारे सामने नहीं आते। कई बार तो बनते ही नहीं और बनते हैं तो सालों तक सदन की टेबिल पर नहीं रखे जाते, सब लोग चुप बैठे रहते हैं। हम लोगों को इस में एक पावर है—अगर ये रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन रख दिए जाय तो हम उन के सम्बन्ध में अपने आब्जेक्शन फाइल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अब मोहसिन साहब कहते हैं—हमने अब तक जो कुछ किया है, उस को भूल जाओ, हमारा कुमूर माफ़ करो, नये सिरे से नई बात को याद रखो।

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स को देखिए—उस ने कई बार इस बात को दोहराया है। कभी कभी तो एक्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज कम्पलाई ही नहीं करतीं। हम ने इस बात के लिए

कई बार लिखा है, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने भी लिखा है कि जो भी रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन बनाये जाय वे सदन की टेबिल पर रखे जाय। मेरे पास एक नहीं हजारों-लाखों उदाहरण हैं जहां लोगों को नौकरी पर ले लिया गया है। जिस वक्त किसी को लेना हुआ, रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन बनाये, अमेण्ड किये और सर्विस में ले लिया, किसी को पता ही नहीं चलता कि क्या हो रहा है। ऐसी हालत में जब रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन हमारे सामने आयेंगे ही नहीं, तो हम आब्जेक्शन क्या फाइल करेंगे।

ऐसा किस लिए होता है? जब किसी आफिसर का, सैक्रेटरी हो, ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी हो, डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी हो या कोई दूसरा आफिसर हो, अपने किसी आदमी को नौकरी में लेना होता है तो रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन को अमेण्ड कर के नौकरी में ले लेते हैं। उस के बाद कहते हैं कि हम ने रूलज को अमेण्ड कर दिया है। जब पूछा जाता है कि कैसे ले लिया तो कहते हैं कि हम ने अमेण्ड किया था, अब इस को रेगुलराइज कर देंजिये ऐसे एक नहीं हजारों केसेज हैं—हमारी सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने इस की जांच की है और पता लगाया है कि हमारी सरकार के उच्चतम अधिकारियों ने अपने लोगों को सेवा में लेने के लिए ऐसा किया है। आज आप इस बात को देखिए—गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट के घर में जो भी होता है उस को सरकारी नौकरी मिल जाती है—उस का बेटा भी नौकरी में होगा, उस का भाई भी नौकरी में होगा, सब लोग नौकरी में होंगे, लेकिन गांव के या किसी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। एक कुनबा बना हुआ है—उच्चतम अधिकारियों के लोग ही नौकरी में आ जाते हैं, दूसरे लोगों को उम से बंचित रखा जाता है। हो सकता है—कभी कभी आप की इंस्ट्रक्शन भी हो सकती है, लेकिन उन को कोट नहीं करते हैं, रूलज अमेण्ड कर देते हैं, उस के बाद आदमी नौकरी

श्री मूल चंद डागा

में आ जाता है। जब पूछते हैं कि क्यों रखा, तो कहते हैं कि इतने साल हो गये हैं, अब तो यह परमानेंट हो गया है, आप रेगुल-राइज कर दी जाए।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल पास होने जा रहा है—यह कोई छोटी सी बात नहीं है। गलती दूसरे लोग करते हैं और सिर पर आप के पड़ रही है। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि हम बिल लेकर आये हैं, इस को पास कर दो। हम भी कहेंगे—चलो, पास कर दो, जो हुआ सो हुआ।

कांस्टीचूशन में सर्विसिज ऐक्ट का जिक्र है—आर्टिकल 309 के अन्तर्गत सर्विसिज ऐक्ट बनना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं बना। क्यों नहीं बना? आप के सर्विसिज ऐक्ट के न बनने के कारण जो एक्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज हैं, वे मनमानी करती हैं, जिस को चाहते हैं रख लेते हैं और यही वजह है कि हमारी योजनायें फेल हो जाती हैं। काम्प्यूटेन्ट आदमी नहीं आ पाते हैं। अब भविष्य में ऐसा नहीं होगा—इस के लिए क्या गारण्टी है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों पर गौर करें।

श्री आर० बी बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति जी, शुरू में मैंने जो भाषण दिया था, उस में एक-दो बातें रह गई थीं—अब मैं दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप ने बहुत सी आल इण्डिया सर्विसिज को—जैसे आइ० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० को इस में लिया है, लेकिन जो एजुकेशन की आल इण्डिया सर्विसिज हैं उन को नहीं लिया है या इन्जीनियर्स की सर्विसिज को भी नहीं माना है—ऐसा क्यों है? इन को आप कब मानने वाले हैं?

जो महाविद्यालयों की सर्विसिज हैं उन को भी आप ने नहीं माना है—इस के बारे में भी आप कुछ ओपीनियन दें। इन सर्विसिज के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

तीसरी बात—स्टेट्स में जब आल इण्डिया सर्विसिज लागू होती हैं तो वहाँ आयु के बारे में झगड़ा पड़ता है—जैसे स्टेट्स में रिटायरमेन्ट की आयु 55 साल है और सेन्टर में 58 साल है—इस के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, the suggestion made by Mr. Daga to lay before the House the rules framed under the various enactments made by Parliament is a good suggestion. Even in this Bill, the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, there is a provision made to lay before the House within a certain period the rules made under this Bill. It has been provided here:

“(2) Every rule made by the Central Government under this section and every regulation made under or in pursuance of any such rule, shall be laid, as soon as may be after such rule or regulation is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in such rule or regulation or both Houses agree that such rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.”

This provision is there and it will be our endeavour to place all the rules as early as possible after they are made.

With regard to the suggestion made by Shri Bade, about constituting an All-India Educational service, that is not relevant to the Bill. I must have notice for answering that question and so I am unable now to give an opinion on that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

TOKYO CONVENTION BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: we shall now take up the Tokyo Convention Bill.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which seeks to achieve mainly the objectives underlying the Convention on the Offences Committed on Board the Aircraft, which was adopted at Tokyo in 1963 under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The Diplomatic Conference, which adopted the Convention, was attended by a representative of India, in view of the importance of the Convention. The Convention came into effect on December 4, 1969 on ratification by 12 States, as required by the Convention. With the increase in the incidents of hijacking, more and more States ratified the Convention, and presently 74 States are parties to it, including important States such as UK and USA.

The growth of international air transport has led to increasing concern as to the international aspects of the commission of offences on board aircraft. International air transport also raises the basic problem of the respective jurisdiction of national States over offences committed on board the aircraft as an aircraft during the course of its flight may fly over the high seas or territories which may not be subject to the jurisdiction of any one State, and may traverse the boundaries of more than one State in a short space of time. In such cases, it becomes difficult to ascertain exactly the place where the offence took place. Further, there were no international rules such as those applied to master of ocean going ship, in respect of the commander of an aircraft.

The attention of the International Civil Aviation Organisation had been engaged by these matters since 1950. These matters were considered by the Legal Committee of ICAO from time to time and the final draft of the Convention produced by the Legal Committee was considered by the Diplomatic Conference held in Tokyo in 1963. The Convention was adopted with a view to partially solve these problems.

The Convention's major area of application is towards offences against penal laws or acts which jeopardise the safety of aircraft, and of passengers or property therein. However, offences against penal laws of a political nature, or those based on racial or religious discrimination, are excluded from the application of the Convention. It recognises that the State of registration of the aircraft is competent to exercise jurisdiction over offences and acts committed on board.

The Convention gives powers to the Commander of aircraft to use preventive measures such as restraint on passengers who commit penal

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offences or acts which are against the safety of the aircraft, or persons and property on board. In certain circumstances, he can disembark such persons or deliver them to proper authorities.

The Convention also lays down the obligation of States for exercising jurisdiction and in respect of persons disembarked or delivered by the Commander. There is a provision regarding the offence of 'hijacking' under which the State in the territory of which such aircraft lands has the obligation to return the aircraft and cargo to its lawful owner and to allow the crew and passengers to continue their journey as soon as practicable.

In recent years there has been a high incidence of crime against or on board aircraft. The House is aware that an Indian aircraft was involved in hijacking in early 1971. The Convention is the first important step towards reaching an international understanding on the complex issue of criminal jurisdiction and in respect of hijacking of an aircraft. The powers given to the Commander are of great practical value to both the airline operators and their crew, because the Convention also grants the commander and others protection from legal actions brought against them for the measures taken.

In view of the importance of the measure, the Government has taken a decision to ratify the Convention.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Burdwan): So far as his Bill is concerned, there are one or two things which I would request the hon. Minister to take note of. One is that

this Convention, which was the result of the deliberations which had taken place at Tokyo in the year 1963, came into force in December 1969. Our Government have taken only another five years to prepare this short Bill and to bring it before the House, although according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has assumed some importance because of the frequency of the skyjacking or hijacking, whatever you may call, which is increasing day by day. Then, why did the Government take five long years to come out with this Bill to give legal shape to the Convention? Because, without the passing of this law, the convention will have no effect, so far as the domestic jurisdiction of the different countries is concerned.

One point to be noted is that it excludes aircrafts used in military, customs or police service. It also does not apply to all types of acts. What are the nature of the Act to which the Convention does or does not apply? So far as this Convention is concerned, the question that arises is whether by passing this law, or enacting this Convention, or the coming into force of this Convention the incidence of skyjacking or hijacking is going to decrease or increase. Certainly, everybody admits that skyjacking or hijacking is a crime.

Why is it increasing? There are some incidents which have been of a political nature. So far as the Palestinian friends are concerned, it has been thought of by them as a method of expressing their sentiments and aspirations and national desire to have their own State. This has been found to be an important weapon, according to them, to focus the attention of the world at large to their own problem. In some cases their objects have been fulfilled, but not in other cases. Therefore, merely passing a Convention or Bill of this nature will not solve the problem, though it may deal with some of the immediate problems like the jurisdiction of the court of the different countries. It has

conferred jurisdiction on the State of registration of the aircraft, apart from the question of jurisdiction of the State over whose area or air space the violation took place.

If you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

"The increasing number of hijacking incidents in recent years has lent urgency to the task of evolving uniform measures by all the States with a view to effectively dealing with such incidents."

The question arises whether the Convention has evolved a measure to deal effectively with the skyjacking or hijacking, and whether this Convention has really made a determined effort on the part of the international community to meet the situation arising out of the incidents of hijacking.

It is good that the Commanders have been expressly given power to deal the situation as it develops. But I would appeal to the hon. Minister to indicate the policy of the Government of India towards this problem, which is not only a political and civil aviation problem but also a human problem.

How are they going to tackle this problem? What is the policy of this Government? It is true that as part of the civilised international community we have to accept this Convention and pass it early. So, we accept the principles of the Bill. But these are the problems which still require to be solved. Merely passing a legislation will not solve the problem. Therefore, it is essential that we tackle this problem properly. What is the policy of the Government of India with regard to this requires to be stated by the hon. Minister. Therefore, while welcoming the Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to bear this in mind and deal with it while he replies to the debate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The hon. Member has raised a fundamental question as to what has been done

to deal with the basic problem of hijacking or skyjacking. Actually the International Civil Aviation Organisation has been considering the steps that should be taken in respect of all offences committed on board the aircraft during flight. After long 13 years the ICAO came to a conclusion which is being enshrined in the Convention and also in the Bill.

The hon. Member asked why five long years were taken to come forward with this Bill, although the Convention was ratified in 1969. The reason is that we thought there was no need for any great hurry about it, because our foreign policy was such that we were the friends of all. So, there was no threat of any of our planes being hijacked. But, unfortunately, we suffered a bad incident of this nature and a plane of our was hijacked in 1971. So, we thought that we should hurry up with this measure and pass it as early as possible. Till then we did not hurry with it because our planes were not affected. Therefore, there was no urgency for it in comparison with other legislative measures which had to be taken up early.

As to the question in regard to types of acts covered by this particular Bill, I have already pointed out that it provides for extra territorial jurisdiction of the aircraft over acts committed on board. It confers specific powers on the Commander of aircraft to use preventive measures such as restraint on passengers who commit penal offences or acts which are against the safety of the aircraft or persons and property on board. It also imposes certain obligation of States for exercising jurisdiction and in respect of persons disembarked or delivered by the Commander.

As far as our policy is concerned, we are strongly against acts of hijacking. We are taking all possible measures to stop hijacking. This Bill has taken good care to see that offences committed on board aircraft which are of a political nature or which are

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based on racial discrimination are excluded from the application of the Convention and so also of the Bill. This is our policy. We are fully in line with this policy.

I think, I have been able to satisfy the hon. Member in regard to the questions that he raised. With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2. There is an amendment in the name of Mr. B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I am not moving..

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, there is no amendment to clauses 2 to 11.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE I—(Short title, extent and Commencement):

Amendment Made:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1974" substitute "1975" (2)

(SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment Made:

Page 1, line 1,

for "Twenty-fifth" substitute—
"Twenty-sixth"

(SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the Private Members' Business at 3.30 P. M. It is already 3.35 P. M. If the House agrees unanimously, then we can take up two other Bills. It is upto the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): How long will it take?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If our friends cooperate, only 5 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur:- Sir, my submission is only this. This Bill is coming after such a long time. When Mr. Mirdha moved this Bill, there were a lot of objections from all sides of the House.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That Bill has already been passed. This is another Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We do not know what is the object of the Bill. We want to know that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item 19.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): It is only to give effect to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission concerning All India Services.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to speak on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case we take up the Private Members' Business. When the House is not in agreement, we shall take up the Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1975."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1975."

The motion was adopted
15.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: GROWTH OF
FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY—
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. The time allotted was 3 hours and 30 minutes, and already 3 hours and 15 minutes have been taken. I have got a long list of speakers here..

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The time should be extended.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I have no objection to the time being extended. But I want to seek a clarification from you. The next Resolution in order of priority is mine which, on the last occasion, could not be moved by me. But under the rules, under the Directions by the Speaker, it was protected in the sense that because the time for Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's Resolution was extended, it did not mean that my Resolution lapsed; it remained. But I want to know what will be the position now. As it is, if the whole of the Private Members' time today is taken up again with Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's Resolution, the whole of the time, I will not be in a position even to move my Resolution. Then, does it lapse or is it protected for the next time? I want to know this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have no objection to the time for Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's Resolution being extended. But this must come to an end. We have not been able to come to a conclusion as to who is fascist. I do not know if more time is needed. It is better that the matter is referred to arbitration.

Another thing is that Mr. Indrajit Gupta's Resolution, the next Resolution, is extremely important. This is International Women's Year. I want that he should be allowed at least to move his Resolution.

Another request of mine is that, during this year, the International

[Shri S M. Banerjee]

Women's Year, there should be some women Chairmen. Some ladies should be included in the panel of Chairman. It is a shame that in our House there is no lady Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to have ladies in the panel of Chairmen.

About what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said, I do not know what will be the effect of the new rule 9A. Instead of going into that, I would suggest that we may finish the discussion on Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's Resolution at least five minutes before 6.00 p.m. and Mr. Indrajit Gupta may move his Resolution which can then be kept pending.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I agree.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): What about my Resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what will be the effect of rule 9A. If you get the benefit of that, it is all-right...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have been told so. Since mine got the first priority for today, if it is not reached, then my Resolution will spill over to the next occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I shall have to look into. Offhand I cannot say.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना)
जिन चार सदस्यों ने संशोधन दिए हैं उनका क्या होगा ?

Will they get any time to speak or not if we are going to extend the time? They must get time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will be guided by the same procedures which guided other resolutions.

Now, let us not waste our time these technicalities.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप समय बार बार बढ़ा रहे हैं। जिन्होंने एमंडमेंट पेश किए हैं उनको मौका नहीं मिल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will try to accommodate them as far as practicable, but the present decision is that the discussion on this resolution will come to a close just five minutes before 6 p.m.

Now, I am told that nobody was on his legs. So, I call Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मिश्र जी ने फासिज्म के ऊपर जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका हमें दिया है उस में भाग लेने का आपने मुझे जो अवसर प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। देश में जिस तरह की स्थिति चल रही है, जिस तरह देश के अन्दर कुछ लोग विधान को, पार्लियामेन्टरी डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और ऐसी फोर्सिस को साथ ले कर खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जो देश के अन्दर अशान्ति का वातावरण फैलाना चाहती हैं उनकी जितनी भर्त्सना की जाए कम है। हमने देश के लिए जो व्यवस्था स्वीकार की है, जो संविधान हमने बनाया है उस में अगर कोई कमी है, या उसको लागू करने में कहीं कोई कमजोरी दिखाई देती है तो उसको मिल कर दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए थी, उसके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन इस संकल्प को यहां पेश करके उन्होंने हमें जो अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अपने भाषण में उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने यहां तक कहा है कि देश में मंदी अराजकता की भावना पैदा करने के लिए यदि कोई जिम्मेदार है तो देश की प्रधान

जिम्मेदार हैं, यह भी उन्होंने कहा है कि देश में तानाशाहियत कोई लाना चाहता है तो प्रधान मंत्री लाना चाहती हैं। आप देश के पिछले पांच दस साल के इतिहास को देखें। आप यह जानते ही हैं कि हमारी पार्टी सब से बड़ी पार्टी है। इस पार्टी ने ही देश को आजाद कराया है। इसने ही देश को संविधान दिया है। देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने की भी इस पार्टी ने कोशिश की है ताकि देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को सुधारा जा सके। इस पार्टी को कुछ साल पहले तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई, इसको विभाजित करने की कोशिश की गई। वह एक साजिश थी। जो शक्तियां तब इसके पीछे थीं वे दूसरे नेताओं के बल पर देश में फिर से वैसा ही वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। जय प्रकाश बाबू को उन्होंने आगे किया है। ये पार्टियां क्या चाहती हैं, जय प्रकाश बाबू क्या चाहते हैं और यह जय प्रकाश जी को किस मंतव्य के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है इसका हमें समझना होगा। कांग्रेस का विभाजन किन परिस्थितियों में किया गया उसको भी हमें देखना होगा। जब हम इस सत्र पर गम्भीरता से विचार करते हैं तो एक ही बात सामने आती है। देश में कुछ शक्तियां हैं जो यह समझ चुकी हैं कि वोट के जरिये देश का शासन वे अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती हैं, उनका वोट में विश्वास नहीं रह गया है, प्रजातंत्र में, पार्लिमेंटरी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास नहीं रह गया है और वे इस कोशिश में हैं कि देश में ऐसी भावना पैदा की जाए कि हर आदमी यह समझने लग जाए कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार ही व्याप्त है और हर किमी को भ्रष्ट सिद्ध करने के लिए तमाम तरीके सदन में भी और सदन के बाहर भी इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं और जो जाने-माने नेता हैं, राजनीतिक नेता हैं उनकी प्रतिभा को धूल धूसरित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन जनता ने उनके इस नारे को कबूल नहीं किया और जब उन्होंने

इस बात को देखा तब उन्होंने जो देश के सामने संकट हैं उसको नाजायज लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की। दुनिया में आर्थिक संकट है, हमारे यहां भी है। हमारे यहां सूखा पड़ा। अब इनका लाभ इन शक्तियों ने उठाने की कोशिश की और आंतरिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की। उसी समय इनकी समझ में यह आया कि बिहार में कोई आन्दोलन छेड़ा जाए। तब इन्होंने जनता द्वारा चुने गए लेजिस्लेटर्स को फोर्स करना शुरू किया कि वे इस्तिफा दें और जब उन्होंने हनकार किया तो उनका इन्होंने घेराव किया। इस तरह से प्रजातंत्र की मजबूत नींव को जोकि भारतीय संविधान ने हमें प्रदान की है, उसको तोड़ने फोड़ने की इन्होंने कोशिश की। उसके बाद देश के विद्यार्थियों को उभाड़ने की इन्होंने कोशिश की। जहां जहां दुनिया में अशान्ति फैलाने की कोशिश की गई है वहां वहां इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं। हिटलर कहा करते थे।

Do not let young men think with the head, but with the blood.

उन्होंने एक फोर्स तैयार की थी। पूजीपति ताकतों के साथ मिल कर नौजवान बच्चों के दिमाग खराब करने की, नौजवानों को तैयार करने की उसने कोशिश की और इस तरह से जर्मनी में वह फासिज्म लाया। इसी तरह के तरीकों को अपनाकर इटली में फासिज्म लाया गया। यही हथकंडे यहां भी इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं। जो अपरिपक्व तत्व हैं, जो विद्यार्थी हमारे स्कूलों और कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में पढ़ते हैं और जिन को देश का भाविष्य मुन्दर बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये था, इस काम के लिए उनको तैयार किया जाना चाहिये था उनको उन्होंने इस काम के लिए तैयार करने की कोशिश की। इन बच्चों का दामन इन्होंने पकड़ा। उन बच्चों को ऐसी अराजकता की स्थिति देश में पैदा करने के लिए जो आप इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं उसके लिए आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये। जो नेता एक जमाने में देश के नव निर्माण

[श्री नरसिंह नाथ पाण्डे]

की बात करते थे, पार्लिमेंटरी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट को मजबूत करने की बात करते थे, भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत शान्ति और व्यवस्था की बात करते थे, आज वही इन अपरिपक्व बुद्धि के बच्चों का ऐसे कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के नेताओं ने भी आज ऐसी पार्टियों और ऐसी जमायतों, ऐसे समूहों की सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन बनाई हैं। जिन समूहों और जिन जमायतों ने देश के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जैसी पुण्य आत्मा को गोली का शिकार बनाया उनको साथ लेकर ये आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आप देखें कि आज ललित बाबू जैसे नेता की हत्या कर दी गई है। प्रधान मंत्री जब अदालत में बयान देने जा रहीं थीं तो पिस्तौलधारी आदमी को वहां भेजा गया। चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया की कार पर बम फेंका गया। ऐसी स्थिति देश में पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि हमारा जनान्द्र कमजोर हो, देश में जनतंत्र की नींव कमजोर हो। ऐसे लोगों से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे इस मार्ग को छोड़ दें। उनमें और हम में फर्क हो सकता है, सोचने समझने में फर्क हो सकता है, शासन चलाने में फर्क हो सकता है, विचारों में फर्क हो सकता है, उन से हमारे मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के जो साठ परसेंट किसान हैं और जो देश की रीढ़ हैं और जिन के बच्चे यूनिवर्सिटियों और कालेजों में पढ़ने हैं उन बच्चों का इस्तेमाल आप अपनी राजनीति देश में चलाने के लिए न करें, उनका भविष्य बरबाद न करें, देश में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा न करें जिन से फासिज्म आए, देश में पार्लिमेंटरी सिस्टम खत्म हो। जो शक्तियां इस तरह के मुद्दाज बना रही हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में संलग्न हैं उनको देश आज बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से अनुभव करने लग गए हैं कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों का भी इसके पोछे हाथ है। फारेन कांस्ट्रीब्यूशन बिल

ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में है। उसको होम मिनिस्टर ने पायलट किया था। उसमें कहा गया है कि उसकी जरूरत इस बास्ते है कि आज कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां हैं जो देश में पैसा खर्च करने लोगों को उभाड़ रही हैं। जिस तरह की इन शक्तियों ने विदेशों में स्थिति पैदा की है वैसी ही स्थिति यहां भी पैदा करने की ये कोशिशें कर रही हैं। आन्तरिक व्यवस्था को तहसनहस करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इसलिए देश के नागरिकों को ऐसे तत्वों से सावधान हो जाना चाहिये, ऐसे लोगों से सावधान हो जाना चाहिये और देश की नेता श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी जो देश में सैक्युलरिज्म पॉलियामैन्ड्र सिस्टम, डेमोक्रेसी आदि को मजबूत करना चाहती हैं उनके हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, before you speak, I have got before me a list of 11 Members from the Congress side and also quite a large number from the Opposition. It may be, the time may be there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Will this time be enough for Fascism?

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request the Members to confine themselves to seven to eight minutes each so that everybody may have a chance to speak? I am giving you two more extra minutes. Ten minutes should be sufficient for a man like you to finish your speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, although the Resolution is a very timely one, it appears to me that historically and ideologically it will be an inept political expression to say that condition has been or is being created in India for Growth of Fascism. It would have been better if the word 'authoritarianism or totalitarianism' would have been there instead of the word 'Fascism'. Either consciously or unconsciously, I consider that a condition is being created—I do not want to say that they

are creating this condition—and I say that is being created by the policies that are being pursued by them. In consequence of that, a situation has arisen in the country for the growth of—I would not use the word 'Fascism'—of totalitarian or authoritarian type of rule in this country. Fascism has both philosophical and historical meaning of its own. There are certain characteristics of Fascism.

The first one is an overzealous faith in an articulated super-racial Mission of a Nation—like Roman Nationalism of Italy, Aryan Nationalism of Germany, historical Nationalism of Spain and second is rise of an assumed superman like Mussolini, Hitler or Franco.

Equally, Fascism has a wellknit organisation as also a well organised organisation in the world. It has its political ideology as was the case of national socialism in the case of Hitler's Germany or Fascism in the case of Italy and also the case of Franco. Equally, the most important part, I should say, of Fascism is the paramilitia like the black shirt of Italy, storm trooper of Germany and the Falangist of Spain. Most of these are pre-conditions for growth of Fascism as found in the rise of Fascism in pre-war Italy, Germany or Spain. The rise or growth of Fascism is absent in India. I say that none of the pre-requisites of Fascism exists in the Ruling Party of India except the rise of a personality cult. But, the image of that personality cult is fast fading out from the minds of the people. The deity of the personality cult is no longer considered even inside the party as it was considered years before. That image is fading out. I hope they will be taken note of by the Ruling Party. But, Sir, although these factors are not there for the rise or growth of Fascism in this country as it happened in the case of Germany, Italy or Spain, certain conditions have been created. I do not want to say that they have been created consciously by the Ruling Party. Still, the Congress talks about parliamentary institution, democracy

and so on and so forth. But due to the policies that they have pursued during the last few years a compulsion is being created and forces have already been released in the country that are taking our Parliamentary democracy in some kind of propulsion which may lead ultimately either to getting into the trap of authoritarian rule or a rule of totalitarianism.

The condition in the sub-continent is almost equal to the one that is found in Pakistan or Bangladesh. There is political instability and socio-economic forces have been released which are beyond the comprehension of the common people and also are not within the grip of the common people. Sheikh Mujib who fought Pakistan to establish Parliamentary democracy in Bangladesh ultimately due to the forces that were released unconsciously has himself become the victim. He considered himself to be the saviour of Bangladesh but he has to resort to totalitarian measures which are against the very ideals for which he fought. In Pakistan Mr. Bhutto fought against Yahya Khan and Ayub Khan for setting up Parliamentary democracy but now we find in Pakistan also they have already developed one-party rule. Therefore, the fear is not unrealistic. We are engulfed by the shadows of totalitarian rule due to compulsion that has been created in the sub-continent from the two sides. Therefore, there is sufficient reason to get ourselves alarmed about the future that may overtake the fate of Indian democracy.

Before I enter into other things I want to stress one point. Apart from the peoples' movement that has been launched by J. P. to develop a peoples' power against this trend of development of authoritarian politics or authoritarian mentality in the ruling party, he is also trying to build up peoples' power atmosphere. He gave a timely and significant warning to the nation when he appealed to the Armed Forces, Police and the para-militia of our country reminding them that the loyalty of the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Army, Police and the para-militia is to our Constitution, Parliamentary democracy, people and to our National Flag. If any attempt is made—as we have seen attempts have been made by our two sister countries—by the ruling party and if they want to take advantage of the present situation and try to assume role of a saviour for democracy, . . . saviour of Indian people and they try to use either the Armed Forces or the para militia or the police to set up an authoritarian rule or a totalitarian rule or a one party rule, then, it will be the duty, it will be the right, not only the right, I should say, it will be the patriotic duty of the Armed Forces, of our para militia, of our police even to resist that force and not to agree to obey the dictates of that force, if they want to establish, if the ruling party wants to establish an authoritarian rule in the country.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, this will not do. This is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, please cooperate. I am asking you to cooperate because there are so many Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I seriously feel about this. This is the fourth day the House is discussing this matter. This is a very vital issue that we are discussing. As a representative of my party and as one of those participants in the movement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, I think it is my right and I think I should do justice to it. It is not merely of theoretical interest. It is not a question of theoretical interest or having some jugglery in debates or using or framing some words. I feel that the danger is lurking around that an authoritarian rule will be established.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not deny that you are more emotionally involved. But, should you come in the way of others expressing their views? Therefore, I would request you to conclude in five minutes. (*Interruptions*). You should prove that they are wrong by concluding within five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Don't put a limit in that way. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has done a great service to the nation. There is reason for us to be apprehensive. Sir, what is the reason for supersession of so many Army officers? Does it not create certain doubts in our mind? Sir, in reply to one of my questions and in reply to certain questions by my friends like Mr. Bosu and others, we have a list of a few hundreds of brilliant officers, Brigadiers, Lt. Generals, and Colonels who have been superseded by an euphemistic term of retirement. They have been retired. This retirement is just an euphemistic term. I do not know whether it is a fact. It may be even a sinister motive to have a pack of officers of their choice. Therefore, Sir, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has done the right thing. When this supersession of the officers is done suddenly, then, we have reasons to become apprehensive. When we find that these forces, the CRP, the BSF, the ISF, the NBF and other para militia forces—their total number is more than the Defence Forces and this is about 8-9 lakhs—instead of being used for the specific purpose for which they have been set up are being used, on the contrary, to suppress the legitimate democratic movements of the people, we have reasons to become apprehensive. Sir, several times, before this House, before this august House, promises have been made that MISA will not be launched against any kind of democratic movement. But, we find, Sir, that these promises are being fulfilled more in breach. Then, we have reason to become apprehensive. Then, Sir, on flimsy grounds, this

emergency is being continued. It was declared in a certain context. But, the context has radically changed. But, still, the emergency is being continued. What is the purpose? That is why, we become apprehensive. What is this RAW? We were talking about the Intelligence or the CIA and somebody talked about the KGB. What about this RAW? This is not merely an intelligence agency. This is a counter intelligence agency. This is doing espionage work political and otherwise. Even today, I asked a very innocuous question. I asked: what is RAW, its function, programme, objective? Which Ministry controls it? What is its budget? Look at the reply: the Research and Analysis Wing is not attached to the Prime Minister's Secretariat but is part of the Cabinet Secretariat. For C, D, E, F and G the reply is: It is not in public interest to give the information. They are the custodian of the interest of the public; this Government is the sole custodian; it is the reservoir of all the interest of the nation. We have come here—for cutting grass? We are in no way interested in the nation, in the people, in the peasantry and in the labour? All the interest vests in the ruling party. What abnormal and Fantastic amount is being spent by RAW. In Delhi alone there are eight or ten offices with innocuous signboards. When a number of incidents were attributed to Naxalities in Calcutta, what was happening? A number of police officers were killed and many other persons were killed. We have seen the counter-espionage, counter intelligence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I wanted to tell you this. What was done in Calcutta by RAW was done by an officer named Satya Brate Bose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will be glad to be told that I am in the wrong. Let the Government come out and tell us the truth. We are sanctioning money; people are giving

money. You spend it on counter-intelligence. But have we no right to know what it is? Counter-intelligence is being done in this country as is being done in other countries also to scuttle the whole basis of democracy. That suspicion groves in our mind. These are the mechanics and tentacles that are developed to cripple the whole democratic institution.

There are other philosophical reasons; I am not going into details. What skyhigh aspirations you raised in the minds of the people? What a fall into the hell because they are not being fulfilled, not an iota of their aspirations had been fulfilled. This hiatus has created a complete loss of faith in the minds of the people in the ruling party as well as even the opposition parties. Even in the Opposition they have not much faith since cynicism and frustration are developing in the country. This is one aspect of the thing where totalitarianism and authoritarianism grow. This is the general psychosis. Such a kind of psychosis is created in the country. Cynicism and frustration lead to the growth of this psychosis which leads to totalitarianism.

Politically they had not fulfilled their commitments. But dangerously they have vitiated all means of democratic norms, all means of democratic practice, all means of democratic values. If there is any philosophy in the mind of the ruling party, it is the philosophy of politics of convenience. This politics of convenience can vitiate any means, any type of means. Today the Government can vitiate any means. They need to have committed judiciary, they need to have RAW, they need to continue the Proclamation of Emergency. All is justified by the politics of convenience. In this psychosis see the developments. This has happened for the first time in 27 years. They have absolute power, developed an absolute mentality, developed the thirst for power and just for power. Not only so. You roll into it; you

[Shri Samar Guha]

walk into the powers. This sense of absolute powerism—this psychosis of powerism—has seized the ruling party. For the first time in 27 years, an old man, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is challenging the ruling party with the people's power. For the first time in 27 years, the ruling party is facing a real challenge of getting out of power. When I came out of the jail in the middle of 1946, there was a sudden change in the whole climate of the country. There was a radical change in the atmosphere. A similar thing has happened today. A radical change in the political climate of the country has come about.

Out of their psychosis of powersim and philosophy of political convenience, they can take any measures. They will develop a rationale of their own, a justification of their own, which may be called self-generated or tautomeric political justification, when they will say, "What can I do? I am wedded to the institution of parliamentary democracy. But for the sake of saving our people from the crisis, which is our over-riding duty and responsibility, we have to take this step". This is what is lurking in the mind of the ruling delty, in this situation of assumed role of saviour of democracy.

The alternative is given by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan—to build up the people's power, not a United Front of opposition parties, but people's power at a higher qualitative level. I appeal to my friends inside the ruling Congress: This is a historical opportunity. If they do not avail of it, they will be also scuttled. Let them organise themselves and resist this temptation, this growth of totalitarianism and tautomeric or self-generated justification for fascism. That is their responsibility.

It is the responsibility of the opposition parties not to try to take

advantage of the J.P. movement for their own political ends. Jayaprakashji is the saviour of democracy. He will never come to power. He has never aspired for power. If he wanted, he could have become Prime Minister long ago. But he does not want power. It is the duty of the opposition parties to help Jayaprakashji in building up not the United Front, but the people's front—janta raj, janta morcha, janta sangharash janta candidate

जनता उम्मीदवार जनता का राज कायम
करने के लिए ।

Let the opposition parties forget their petty differences, unite under the leadership of Jayaprakashji to save Indian democracy on the basis of a socio-economic programme. Let us save our faith in democracy, in the Constitution and in the future of the Indian people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who will save the poor Chairman?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): I would like to start by quoting a verse:

फनकार है वह जिनको फन जुर्म आ गया।
मज्जरिम है हम जिनको शऊरे खता नहीं॥

[فن کار ہیں وہ جن کو فن جرم آگیا]
مجرم ہیں ہم جن کو شعور ختم نہیں۔

Let us try to understand who creates this fascist tendency. We are not doing it. We don't need to. We are in the saddle. Even when we were at war with Pakistan during the liberation days of Bangladesh, our parliamentary democracy was functioning. The State Assemblies were functioning. We proved to the world that we know the value of democracy. Throughout the war period, the opposition leaders were consulted. The opposition parties are trying to dissuade the people, but they cannot do it. Now they are boosting up one person to the skies into air.

They do not know that every body must have his feet on the ground. They failed miserably during the 1971 elections. Again in 1972 they failed. When they were disappointed at the ballot, they have taken recourse to other methods. They could not win the people with the grand or grander alliances. Today they are boosting up one person day in and day out, whatever the subject under discussion. When they talk of unanimous election, what do they mean? It means only no election and no vote but coercion. They will say, "you have to tolerate this one person when we have boosted up". They want to come not by votes but through the mob. It may be 50,000 or 20,000 or 5,000. The mob tries to boost up something without knowing what it is boosting up. This is a fascist tendency. They ask the army to have mutiny. They ask the police to disobey orders. They ask the civil servants not to obey orders. If this is not fascism, what else is? they create the cult of hatred. They killed one of our dear colleagues, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. (*Interruptions*). They at once came out with a revelation that he is not the real target but somebody else is the real target. The slogan they therefore gave was that the cult of violence will continue. There was a revelation again, an astrological forecast, in *Motherland* that in some mysterious circumstances, the Prime Minister will be killed. I thought it was all nonsense and I brushed it aside. But what happened at Allahabad? I remembered then what I had read in *Motherland*. Was it a prophesy or divine revelation or something of a plot of fascist character? I do not want to give the verdict. Let the country give the verdict. What happened the other day to the Chief Justice? These are fascist and terrorist methods.

They say that there will be a march to Parliament, to say that there will be a total revolution, I ask, what is total revolution? I can understand a proletariat revolution. I can understand the people and the masses ask-

ing for their rights to have equality and all that. But I cannot understand a revolution which is supported by some capitalists. From 8th April, they are now wanting a mass *satyagraha*—again mobocracy. They do not want to go to the voters; they do not want to prepare for the next elections?

This is one side of the coin. I will now try to analyse the other side of the coin. That side of the coin is that we are maintaining the traditions which Pandit Nehru had built when he was the first Prime Minister of India, and what ideals Gandhiji had left. We have the policy of non-alignment, a policy that means that we should express ourselves as freely as we can on each case on merits. We are maintaining that policy. We have become inconvenient for the imperialist forces, imperialist powers, outside. They feel that Indiraji has become inconvenient to them. Therefore, the CIA activities are going on in this country.

Some days ago, I read in the newspapers that in Calcutta the U.S. Consulate's assessment was, "attract Congressmen to J.P.'s movement if J.P. is to succeed." They had the audacity to say to our very senior Congressmen to join the J.P. movement. They got a proper rebuff from Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Y. B. Chavan. These CIA activities inside our country are trying to create subversive activities.

Sometime ago, I read about a cheque of 14,000 Dollars received from West Germany. For whom it came, I do not know. I thought the Ministry of Home Affairs must have already inquired into it and found out who sent the cheque, for whom it was sent and why. I want to know whether they have made any inquiry into that. They should tell us today. These are the things that are going on in the country.

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, I would like to express my views.

With a view to focussing the attention of the country through this House that the Central Government is creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country and that concrete steps must be taken to counteract this dangerous trend, this Resolution has been moved. I should say that this Resolution has come up for discussion at the most opportune moment in the history of our country. Eminent leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan are engaged in the solemn and sacred duty of educating the public about the growing threat to democracy in this country as a result of the authoritarian rule at the Centre by the Congress Party. It is but proper that the elected representatives of the people should draw the attention of this House,—in fact, I should say that if they do not that, they will be failing in their duty—more particularly the leaders of Opposition Parties in this House, to the slow but steady growth of autocracy and authoritarianism in the country.

We from the Opposition benches have time and again pointed out on the floor of this House that the Central Government is creating conditions in which democracy will be uprooted. When some Press-man asked of our late lamented great leader, Arignar Anna, as to what was the difference between him and Jawaharlal Nehru. Arignar Anna replied that Jawaharlal Nehru was a finished structure and that he was just a brick on the road-side. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of Arignar Anna had held Jawaharlal Nehru in such great esteem and honour. After honouring him with this garland of encomium, Arignar Anna went on to say that Jawaharlal Nehru was the last democrat in

the Congress Party and the People of the country should hasten to get their grievances redressed during this benevolent rule. Sir, this prophetic statement of Arignar Anna has come true today.

During his life time, Jawaharlal Nehru nourished and nurtured democracy in our country. So long as he lived, democracy was fostered by his feather-touch. After him, the first victim of this wayward Central Government has been democracy. I would go to the extent of saying that the machinations of the Central Government have mauled democracy in our country. The seeds of fascism have been shown by the ruling Congress Party at the Centre. I can give any number of illustrations to substantiate my contention.

In the 1967 General Elections, the undivided Congress Party was routed. The Opposition Parties came to power in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and in many other States. The undivided Congress Party came to power at the Centre with wafer-thin majority. During the years 1968 and 1969 all the Opposition Party Governments in the States were brought down unceremoniously.

The ruling Congress Party at the Centre with all the resources at its command manoeuvred to malign and discredit the Opposition Party Governments in the States. More than the intolerance at the Opposition Parties continuing in power, the ruling party at the Centre during this period revealed its avarice for power and pomp. I am sorry to say that this has been the trait of the ruling Congress Party since Independence.

When the undivided Communist Party of India was ruling the State of Kerala, its fall was stage-managed by the Congress Party. But, now in Kerala, without least compunction,

the Congress Party is sharing power with the C.P.I. This unholy alliance is being acclaimed euphemistically as the crying need for political stability. In Orissa the Opposition Party Government was replaced by a tottering Congress Party Government which was propped up by the Congress Government at the Centre. In West Bengal, prominent political leaders like Mukherjee were ruling the State. There also the Congress Party at the Centre succeeded in severing the faith of the people in the Opposition Party Government. Succinctly, vested with all the powers, the Congress Party at the Centre does not leave any stone unturned in the interest of perpetuating its power. Are we wrong in saying that the Congress Party at the Centre has not only laid the foundation stone for fascism in the country but has also started the super-structure?

Let us see how the Congress Party went to the hustings in 1971. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the helm of affairs, understood the complete alienation of the people from the Congress Party. She realised that if the Congress Party was not to be annihilated from the political scene of the country, she would have to don the mantle of a progressive. She coined the slogan of GARIBI HATAO. She utilised the Congress Party platforms for assuring the people of the country that her Government would implement progressive policies and usher in an era of egalitarian society in the country. We witnessed the emergence of two distinct political elements in the country—Progressive forces and Reactionary forces. All the progressive political parties like the D.M.K. gave their unstinted support to the refurbished Congress Party. In Tamil Nadu, the Congress Party sought the alliance of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. The Congress Party got the much sought after massive mandate from the people of the country. No Opposition Party

could become a stumbling block in the way of the ruling Congress Party in fulfilling the assurances given to the people in 1971 Elections.

But, during the past four years, the Congress Government at the Centre has let down the people of the country. It has not been able to deliver the goods. It is not a surprise that the assurances given by the Congress Government could not be fulfilled in the arid zone of Government's ineptitude and inefficiency. The Congress Party at the Centre is now engaged in finding scapegoats for its failure. It is a sad commentary that the ruling Congress Party should call the Opposition Parties demanding the early establishment of a socialist society in the country as reactionary parties. Here I will illustrate the failure of the Central Government in some spheres.

Sir, you know that the 14 major commercial banks were nationalised with the laudable objective of utilising the public money for the upliftment of the society.

The D.M.K. gave its wholehearted support to this move of the Government at the Centre. It was an acknowledged fact that these commercial banks in the private sector were the principal instruments in the aggrandisement of monopoly industrialists in the country. The public money was being utilised for the benefit of the privileged few, at the cost of millions of common people. After nationalisation what has happened? The Central Government has become a monopolist. The people who support the ruling Congress Party, who contribute liberally to the Election Funds of the Congress Party, who help the Congress Party in coming back to power, are the recipients of bounties from these nationalised banks. The Central Government is utilising the vast sums of public money in these Banks for distributing its patronage. The Opposition Parties were demanding the nationalisation

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

of major commercial private banks on the ground that it was anti-social to utilise the public money for the growth of vested interests in the country. Now, the Central Government is doing the same anti-social activity. I would like to know whether this will not be creating conducive atmosphere for the growth of fascism in the country.

The leaders of the ruling Congress Party day in and day out talk about the need for fostering the integrity of the country. It is claimed that the Congress Party alone can nurture the unity of the country. Our leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has been saying that in the interest of the country the States must be given adequate powers. We want that a new Constitution must be formulated for the purpose of making the States strong so that the Centre can also be strong. Weak States will not strengthen the hands of the Centre. But we are called the advocates of secession. We have given up many years ago the demand for secession. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Karunanidhi, has declared any number of times that India is one country and it must be strong. Let us see what the Congress Party at the Centre is doing to strengthen the bonds of unity in the Indian sub-continent. India is a land of diverse cultures, languages and races. The concept of unity in Diversity has been given to the world by India. But, the ruling Congress Party is imposing Hindi on all the people of the country, as if Hindi is the only language spoken in the country.

The Congress Government at the Centre wants to have only one race in the country—no Aryan race or no Dravidian race. The Central Government is keen to merge diverse cultures of India into one single culture. Similarly, the Congress Government at the Centre is conniving in splitting

the Opposition Parties. In Tamil Nadu, the run-away Anna D. M. K.—it can be called the grafted Congress Party—is being supported by the Congress Party. I am afraid that in the name of unity and one country, the Congress Party is pursuing policies to establish one-party rule in the country. It looks as though that the entire country is going to be for ever in the clutches of the Congress Party. Is this not a sure indication of the growth of fascism in the country.

Before I conclude, I would like to compare Jawaharlal Nehru regime and Smt. Indira Gandhi regime. During 17 years of Nehru's rule, the President's rule was imposed in the States for eight times. But during 8 years of Smt. Indira Gandhi's rule, the President's rule has been imposed in the States for 17 times. While 17 Presidential Ordinances were proclaimed during Nehru's regime, 56 Presidential Proclamations have been issued during Smt. Indira Gandhi's rule. In order to ensure democratic traditions to take deep roots in the country, Jawaharlal Nehru used to bring the Chief Ministers of the States in the Central Government as Cabinet Ministers. But, now, the favourites of Smt. Indira Gandhi, who are Ministers of State in the Central Council of Ministers are sent as Chief Ministers of the States. Shri Bahunaga, Shri Sethi, Shrimati Nandini Satpathi were all Ministers of States in the Central Council of Ministers. Now they are Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa respectively. I charge that the Congress Party at the Centre is creating favourable climate for the growth of authoritarianism in the country. The Enforcement Wing and Revenue Intelligence which should have been under the charge of the Finance Ministry are in the Department of Personnel under the Prime Minister The C. B. I which should rightly find a place under the Home Ministry is under the charge of the Department of Personnel. How do you expect the Finance Ministry and the

Home Ministry to function efficiently and effectively without these respective Departments? Does this not show that all the powers are getting concentrated in one hand, which should inevitably lead to autocracy?

Lastly, Yesterday this House passed the Army and Air Force Amendment Bill. The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir gave a judgment that the Service personnel committing civilian crimes can be tried under the penal laws of the State. Disagreeing with this view, the Central Government filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. Even while the appeal is pending before the Supreme Court, the Government has foreclosed the judgment of the Supreme Court by amending the relevant Acts through this Bill. Is this the way to foster democracy in the country, by dishonouring one of the three pillars of democracy, i.e., the judiciary? This is not a solitary example. The Delhi High Court declared null and void the election of a Congress Member to this House. An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court. Before the appeal was finalised, the Central Government brought an amendment to the Election law and got it passed by this House. Even a Presidential Ordinance was promulgated for this purpose, when the Parliament was not in session.

This Resolution seeks to highlight the fact that an environment is being created by the Central Government in possession of all the powers, in which fascism will not only grow but take deep roots in the country. I wholeheartedly support this Resolution and I wish that this House also gives its approval to this Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, how does Fascism come? Let us consider so as to understand the basic thing. Social contradictions are aggravated; political and economic crisis deepens. The ruling classes are isolated from the people as it is happening to-day. They

look for the support from the reactionary people. They become completely dependent on the repressive forces. We have seen, for example, in Italy and Germany, it took the garb of national socialism. That is National chauvanism. We have seen Mussolini. What was his slogan? He talked about socialism—the so called Socialists talked about one country, one party and one leader. The same slogan is being repeated here. Here the aspiring dictator sings the same song by taking fuller control over the State machinery or money power. We say semi-fascist police state for this. Why I say this is because they are maintaining a facade of democracy. The teeth of Fascism can well be seen in West Bengal. From the year 1970 onwards, they are not even allowing little bit of criticism in the papers. Their weekly papers have only a small circulation of 20,000 or 30,000 copies. They have ransacked the news paper offices of Dharpan, Bangladesh and so on and so forth. They want to gag the press because they do not want the people to know the real thing. We have seen how they are interfering continuously with the editorial freedom of the papers in the case of Mr Sarkar of Searchlight, the case of Mr. Verghese of Hindustan Times and the case of Shri Vivekanand Mukerjee of Basumati of Calcutta. In 1972, what did they do? I shall quote from the papers which are not run by political parties but they are very close and subservient to the establishment. Here is a quotation from the *Times of India*:

"It makes for an ungainly sight to watch teeny-weeny parties and men rejected by the voters, struck back on the centre of the stage just because the Congress is desperately anxious to restore itself to power in West Bengal."

Here is another quotation from the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta.

"Never before the country has seen such mobilisation of troops and

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paramilitary forces to maintain law and order during election. The rural areas of the State will also see lots of them. It is during elections that the policies of a democratic country like ours find expression in the most impressive form. Troops employed in West Bengal will surely learn a lesson from this election..."

Further it says:

"They refuse an enquiry on police firings which even the foreign rulers thought was a justifiable one. When I asked the Prime Minister to tell me categorically whether it was done with the consent of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister she did not hesitate to write to me something which is an unmixed untruth. I am sorry to say. She had stated something which had no relation to the truth."

"The Commissioners in Calcutta have been repeatedly bettering and saying 'P.D. Act or no P.D. Act, we shall shoot at sight'."

It is on record. Now, I am quoting from a newspaper publication:

"In the course of two days, in Baranagar area, with the help of the Actions Squad—Annihilation Squads of the Research and Analysis Wing. The Central Intelligence, the Subsidiary Intelligence and part of the State Intelligence, in one or two days in Baranagar, they murdered no less than 100 to 120 youths and their dead bodies are thrown in the river Hooghly. In Dum Dum, in one day, sixty people—youths—were murdered. In Barasat, dead bodies were thrown on the road side. There were about ten murders in jails even when the man is completely without any relief. He is defenceless. They have taken recourse to this."

What did they do? In 1972 to win the elections in West Bengal, they pipe gunned and some storm troopers were mobilised. At that time, the ruling-class, aided by anti-social elements and protected by the police party, came to power. Even a paper in London like the *'Economist London'* said 'Indira imports thugs in West Bengal'. The *Economic Times* of Bombay said 'Gunnery capture polling booths'. You would not have got more than 60 to 70 seats. Now the Congress Party—I have come to know from very reliable sources—are now rehearsing and they are repeating the same thing in many more States should they become confronted with a sizeable Opposition—Opposition Confrontation'. Because if they stick to the normal process of Parliamentary democracy, they would be outright rejected. So, they have to depend on the State machinery for using repressive measures.

Sir, there is secret killing of political opponents both from CPI(M) and Naxalites. In West Bengal alone they have killed 3,000 persons. The master-hand behind this is RAW. They have crack-shot clothesmen and hardened criminals. Sir, in two years in West Bengal 88 murders were committed in jails. There is torture in jails and there are inhuman conditions. The minimum conditions which are guaranteed in the Human Rights Charter are not provided for.

Sir, what is left of democracy in this country. The courts have become redundant. Since June alone there would have been three to four hundred additions. Uptil June, 1974 16,825 persons had been detained under MISA and most of them are political opponents. West Bengal which has population of 9 per cent of the entire country contributed to the extent of 72 per cent of the MISA detenus because West Bengal is the only State where Mrs. Gandhi was badly defeated in 1971 elections. They learnt the lesson in 1971 elections and in 1972 they took resort to gunmen, Central

Intelligence, crackshot plain-clothesmen and police men who went and shot down. J. P. has said very clearly and rightly that MISA is the most abused law. An assurance was given by the piloting Minister. Shri K. C. Pant. He said:

"I can assure him and my friend Shri Shashi Bhushan that this Bill is not being put forward to suppress any legitimate movement of workers or farmers or students. I am very serious. I am saying it in all seriousness."

Sir, we have seen in Tripura even when the Assembly was in Session how MLAs were arrested for leading a legitimate agitation. Is it democracy?

Then we have hundreds and hundreds of Ordinances in the country. Ordinances are promulgated, re-promulgated and re-re-promulgated. Whenever they are put to inconvenience they want to by-pass the courts and take recourse to this. You know, Sir, how quickly an Ordinance was brought for suspending fundamental rights. Even though the present Constitution is limited yet the Supreme Court stricture was by-passed. What did the Supreme Court say? "The West Bengal Government has contravened the provisions of Section 14 by re-arresting those who were released by the Supreme Court." The Supreme Court gives a judgement on MISA detention and West Bengal Government flouts it. What has a Judge in the Andhra Pradesh High Court said very recently? What has he said with regard to a young man who was dismissed by the Post Master General because he went and participated in some meeting? If democracy is there, if a party is a legal one, if a party is not banned, you cannot restrain a man from going and attending a meeting of a party, as long as the party remains a legal one. In spite of that, your executive, under your orders, flouts the fundamentals of the Constitution. This is what they are doing. Sir, to protect the Chair of the Prime Minister . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, there is shortage of electricity. This Bell should be sparingly used. I hope you will not enter Parliament. You will be a High Court Judge in no time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Finish your speech as early as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I won't make any speech when you become a High Court Judge because I will never be a lawyer.

Sir, to protect the Chair of the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court judgement was reversed by the Ordinance. Because of one person, because of the Rae Bareilly election petition, the whole thing was reversed. Sir, fascism cannot be established without making it a police state. Similarly, a police state must be with storm troopers and gestapos. Democratic rights must be suppressed and 'one party and one leader slogan' must be kept alive. I would like my friends in the CPI not to forget what happened to Social Democrats in Germany. We have seen the attitude of the Government to the railway employees during the strike. In a democracy, there will be collective bargaining. What were they wanting? They were wanting a need-based wage and a wage on par with the public sector enterprises of the Government. What did they get? Dismissal, break in service, beating up including raping. That is what they did.

Sir, today. I was horrified to hear that in Haryana, a senior politician, Mr. Rath, a person who was blind and aged 60, because he criticised Bansi Lal in a public meeting, he was caught, his face was tarred with cow dung, a garland of shoes was put around his neck, a stick was pushed into his rectum and he was taken round the market-place with somebody spitting on his face. Sir, under the very nose of the Central Government such sorts of things are happening in

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Haryana. This is not for the first time. We know what the police did in Rewesa. An elderly man was made naked, he was forced to go and lie with his own sister who was in a police lock-up. This is what they are doing here.

Sir, my letters are opened in the Gole Market post office. If you make a surprise visit, you will see a boiling kettle and steam moistening the envelopes. Letters are opened and letters have been read. Inconvenient letters are being destroyed. Telephones are being tapped, round the clock. Taxi-walas' numbers, who come to our places, are taken and they are interrogated 'where did you pick up' and so on. It has become a police state.

Sir, there is this Research and Analysis Wing. The major source of their money is the Discretionary Fund. I will quote from one Ministry, the Ministry of External Affairs. In 1969-70, the Discretionary Fund was Rs. 3.72 crores. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 6.8 crores, 1971-72, Rs. 11.50 crores and in 1974-75 it was Rs. 13.47 crores. This year, because they are wanting economy. Mr. Piloo Mody, from Rs. 13 crores it has gone up to Rs. 23.69 crores. Why should the Ministry have Discretionary Fund to the extent of Rs. 23.69 crores? Then, the Intelligence Branch. In 1969-70, it was Rs. 4.49 crores. For 1974-75 it is Rs. 887 lakhs and for 1975-76 it is Rs. 1037 lakhs. In addition to the Research and Analysis wing which consumes more than Rs. 35 crores, they had imported bugging gadgets to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. Two police officers went to Bombay to bring the crates which contained them. I was surprised to hear a young Congressman from that side tell me that the police officer told him: yes, Mr. Bosu's contention is right but those crates contained ammunition, not bugging gadgets. That man did not have the grey matter in his head to understand that if those crates contained ammunition the weight would have been

four times the weight that I was told. Bugging gadgets have come from UK, West Germany and America and Japan. For the first time in the history of Indian administration Mr. Ramnath Kao a police officer had been given the status of a Secretary. For the first time in Indian history, the Director General of Border Security Force, Rustomji had been given the rank of a Secretary. There are hundreds of cover jobs. Indian police officers are being put in different organisations under the garb of different designations and they are called cover jobs. The Prime Minister's security alone costs Rs. 3,600 in Delhi while outside in Madras the Chief Minister has to give accounts. In the Research and Analysis wing joint committee on intelligence there are at least nine officers. Another man Mr. Sankaran Nair is No. 2 to Mr. Kao. This is the Indian CIA. This Parliament must have the right to discuss matters of RAW because in other countries such as America there is a Senate Sub Committee with full rights to go into the matters of the CIA and similar organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate and conclude now; I have given you the maximum time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We had a bigger border when Bangladesh was East Pakistan and at that time we had 42 battalions of the border security force. Now it is 77 battalions. Why? Because they apprehended revolt in the infantry battalions. To counteract, the border security forces were recruited and they were given a higher basic wage to fight them. I want to ask a question. Mr. Mohsin is here but I do not think that he had even seen the file. How many of our intelligence officers had been trained under CIA in the United States and how many of them had been trained in Bangkok under other American organisations? How many of them were sent out to be trained in electronic gadgets and bugging gadgets in foreign countries? Even the interrogation rooms in Delhi and at Fort William

in Calcutta had been designed by American designers. They talk about right reaction; they talk about RSS. They criticise them openly. But they are also persons who finance them; they grant them padma bhushan. For their own sake they have to keep alive the right reaction, RSS and other things. It is running with the hare and hunting with the hound. That is the character of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I have got evidence to show that the Siva Sena in Bombay had received money, protection and police help in the hands of V. P. Naik under the Congress High Command's directive. I have got evidence in my possession. I do not say anything more. I have seen and faced it. You will also see it one day, unless you wake up now. Otherwise, perhaps, it would be too late for you and me both, because the coterie led by Indira Gandhi wants to remain in power, like General Franco, for all her life.

17 hrs.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have every respect for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. So, even giving him the benefit of doubt, I will say that, to say the least, he is a Professor in Chaos. I had the privilege of hearing the other two professors, Professor Samar Guha and Professor Mishra. I heard both professors talk on fascism and I cannot help saying that they are confused professors. I do not believe they are fascists or they believe in fascism. While they really think they are trying to save the country from the clutches of fascism, they are in fact preparing the ground for fascism. The resolution of Professor Mishra itself shows that he is being used to project the cult of fascism in this House.

I would say with all respect that we must consider the situation dispassionately, because this is a situation which requires serious and objective pondering over. One argument which has been given by Professor S. N. Mishra, and in fact he quoted it with some

kind of excitement, is that in this country the Prime Minister is called the leader of the nation or the Supreme leader of the country. The same argument was given by my friend, Professor Guha. He said that the cult of personality is being projected and that the Prime Minister has become the only leader of her party and that she is trying... (*Interruptions*). That is the argument given by them.

Let us consider this question dispassionately. Shrimati Gandhi will not become, and has not become, the leader of her party or the leader of the nation, because I call or refuse to call, or you call or you refuse to call her the leader of the nation, but because the nation gave her the mandate. Since the nation has given her the mandate, so she has become the leader of the nation. Nobody can become a leader of a nation without a mandate.

A leader in a democracy is an absolute necessity, and in a bigger democracy like India a leader amongst the leaders is also a necessity.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair]

What is your tragedy? You are searching for a leader. In that search for a leader you are trying to find a partyless leader for a combination of parties. You want to have a partyless leader to lead a heterogeneous group. The opposition parties do not have one leader. Left to themselves, the opposition parties do not have one leader; they have so many leaders. The tragedy is we have people like Shri Piloo Mody, who are leaders without parties, and we have parties without leaders. That is the tragedy of opposition in this country. And Professor Mishra made a speech like an orthodox professor who goes to the class and says "let me now explain the binomial theorem".

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

I appeal to him to consider this question dispassionately, because I still believe in his good sense. A country like India, a big democracy like India, cannot be governed by a mere Prime Minister. In the interest of democracy and in the interest of the country, it is necessary that the Prime Minister should also be the leader of the nation. And she became the leader of the nation after leading the nation, with your support on some crucial questions, after passing through various trials and tribulations. That is how she became the leader of the nation. That is what irks you. The people calling her the supreme leader irks you. But she became the leader of the nation with the mandate of the people. You are projecting a leader without a mandate. You are projecting a leader who has not yet got any mandate. He is like a commander without an army (*Interruptions*)

Who is spreading the cult of fascism? Is it those who have the mandate of the people, or those who have no mandate of the people and yet are claiming to be the leaders of the nation, who have no majority and yet claim to speak on behalf of the nation, who have no parties behind them and yet speak on behalf of the parties?

I will give another example to show who is encouraging the fascist outlook, the fascist tendencies. Who is supporting the campaign or preaching the idea of ridiculing parliamentary and democratic institutions? Who has done it or who is doing it? Who is trying to bring Parliament and the Legislatures into contempt and ridicule? Did we do any such thing? You are the people who are doing it. I want Shri Mishra to understand, I want it to be put on record, if democratic institutions disappear from this country, do not think you will be safe; probably, you will not be able to save yourself. I know you believe in democracy and that is why I am telling you this.

Who started this campaign of ridiculing democratic institutions in this country? Did we ask for dissolution of the legislatures? Who started gheraoing MLAs and parading them on donkeys? Who used coercive tactics? Who started intimidation? Who is talking of the no-tax campaign? Who is responsible for the bomb explosions in this country? I want you to dispassionately explain the position. Who is indulging in undemocratic behaviour? Who stands in this House and says "no, we will not allow you to proceed"? Who talks that language in this House? Fascism always starts with the tyranny of the minority. They will always be small in number but the become more aggressive and totalitarian in approach and they talk the language "I am the nation".

Shri Samar Guha was telling us: do not indulge in hero worship. He has discovered a God. The other day he said that he has discovered a God; perhaps without worshipping it. Now the simple question is this... (*Interruptions*). Your intolerance again shows that you are well-meaning but misguided. The simple question is: who has done it? He has said that both the police and the military disobey orders. I want to tell Shri Guha that both the police and military have this country defended with their blood, the freedom and democratic structure of this country. They have done it and they will not be misguided by misguided and confused people like you and your leaders. They have done their duty to the country when foreign attacks came, when we were fighting for certain principles, certain policies and for the democratic structure, for our secular outlook. The police and the military are not going to fall in your trap. I can assure you that they are too patriotic to be misguided or misled by you.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu spoke of RAW and what not. As I have said, he always tries to show as if he is an expert who knows something, but what he brings virtually means nothing.

Here we have so many *pailokars* sitting here. They are always talking of the elections. If they win an election, then it is a fair election; but if they lose an election, then it is unfair. This is their approach and outlook. People will see how opportunistic they are in their outlook. Some time ago they thought that they would not be able to win any single election, because the elections are not free and fair. Some of them were thinking of even boycotting the elections. Some of them said that until there are electoral reforms, they will not stand for elections. When they won a few bye-elections, they changed their stand. I am happy that they are coming to elections. It should be for the nation to decide. When the elections come in 1976, when they are due, they will choose you or your opponents. The Congress has always bowed to the verdict of the people. The Congress will go by the verdict of the people.

They are talking of storm-troopers. Mr. Samar Guha was talking about racial superiority. He is in the company of Jana Sangh Party which has been talking of racial superiority. Who in this House talks of racial superiority, superiority of one class of people against the other? It is not the Congress party. It is the company which Mr. Samar Guha is keeping that is talking about it. It is the Jana Sangh that is talking about it. They have para-troopers in this country. They are the people who indulge in this kind of activities. You are in that company. It is a pity that J.P. led a demonstration to Parliament, he was then demanding a ban on the RSS when Gandhiji was killed. It is the same man who says, if they are fascists, "I am also a fascist".

I say, you search your heart. In your political desires, in your search for annihilating the Congress, denigrating the Prime Minister, denigrating the institution of democracy, to what limits are you going? That

is the question. He was talking of democracy. He mentioned Ayub Khan and Bhutto. I want to ask Mr. Guha: Who was the leader in India who supported the idea of basic democracy of Ayub Khan which was the negation of democracy? It was not the Congress party; it was not the Congress leader. It was your leader, your God, your J.P. who supported the idea. You say, you are fighting for democracy but, in the name of fighting for democracy, you are helping the undemocratic forces, you are helping the right reactionary forces and you are helping to create conditions in the country which are now leading to fascism.

You go on saying so many things. You say, there is no freedom of the press. You say that the press in this country is not free. Could there be a greater myth to say that? In fact, the press in this country is free to the extent of having a licence. Yesterday, I quoted a paper which had incited the murder of the Prime Minister in its article. And this blessed Government has not taken any action. Still you say that there is no freedom of the press. I have my grievance against the Government. I say that fascist trends are being developed; the people are making speeches; they are giving utterances; they are writing in periodicals and in newspapers. I have my grievance, a very strong grievance, against the Government. Why are they not coming forward with a White Paper giving all the details of such speeches, utterances and writings in periodicals and newspapers? I assure you, if they were to come out with it, some of you will be exposed beyond any shadow of doubt and it will come out that it is some of the parties sitting on the other side that are promoting anti-democratic means and so on.

It is a tragedy for an Opposition in this country. During the last 27 years, the question of question is: How is it that no alternative to the Congress has developed? That is

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

the question which you should seriously ponder over. And the only answer is that, instead of bothering about their own working, about their own attitude, about their own policies, they have taken a negative attitudes towards the Congress. Somehow or other, they have a knack of missing the bus. Whenever there is a crisis in the country, if the Opposition were to stand together, cooperate and adopt a constructive attitude, may be the nation would have appreciated them. The difficulty is that, when fire starts burning, they put oil in the fire; when difficulties come, they start creating greater difficulties; when some abnormal conditions start, they try to make them more abnormal; they try to create confusion and chaos. The worst thing is this. They say that the Congress is ruling by brute majority. You can check up the records of this Parliament. You may see all the crucial decisions, including the Amendments to the Constitution. I would say that 90 per cent of the members of this House, including the Opposition, have supported those amendments. It is the greatest myth and falsehood to say that the Congress is ruling by brute majority. In the case of all crucial decisions which have been taken, most of the Opposition members have also supported these.

You call the Prime Minister a totalitarian leader or this leader or that leader. My friend from DMK was pouring praises on Panditji. We agree with him that Panditji was a great democrat. You were shining in the glory of Panditji's belief in democracy. I want to tell the Opposition that, if with all their undemocratic attitude, with all their intolerance, with all their mud-slinging, with all their character assassination, with all their fabrications and false allegations, they are still making their mark somewhat, though out of proportion to their weight as an Opposition, though irresponsible, they are shining in the glory of the Congress

which believes in democracy and its Leader who believes in democratic functioning. That is what I want to tell them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the members can speak very well on this subject. I would request them to be very short.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Please give me ten minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I say 'short', I mean only five minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I take the cue from what Prof. Swell has said that the best speeches are short speeches. Let me have my own way of speaking, and I will obey the Chair whenever it wants to cut me short.

Now, I quote from the speech of Shri Shyamnandan Babu, an experienced Parliamentarian, unlike many of us. He has said:

"One of the devices..."

for the growth of fascism

"...was of national socialism in Germany; pseudo corporatism in Italy; Similarly, in Japan, there was aggressive nationalism; in France, there was a device of popular front..."

I presume, he means Charles De Gaulle.

"In America....."

This is the anti-climax.

"In America you might say, there was a device of New Deal."

If Shri Shyamnandan Babu is going to say that Mr. F. D. Roosevelt who brought in the New Deal was a dictator.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There are the devices by which contradictions are sought to be resolved. It was resolved in

the United States by the method of New Deal. In other countries they were resolving such contradictions in some other ways.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am quoting only from your speech:

"When such situations arise, you have to take recourse to some of these methods..."

The entire theme being fascism, if you now say that it is not so, then I have nothing to add. You can stop me whenever I become irrelevant.

If you are going to say that FDR was a dictator, then your definition of 'dictatorship' is not fair.

Then he also quotes a play-boy writer and says: 'The leader is right, our future is bright.' and goes on to say, 'So the leader must be proclaimed to be right in all possible circumstances.' Now, to the best of my knowledge, I do not think the person who put forth this, viz., Mr. Kuldip Narang, to be exact, speaks on behalf of the Congress Party. I think he speaks for himself. Under the circumstances, we, in the Congress Party, cannot be held responsible for that.

Then, to take his own quotation, at the time when he spoke on the 14th March, Shyamnandan Babu has said, 'Now the personal rule of the supreme leader is absolute.' All these hallucinations Shyamnandan Babu is entitled to have, but the essential and the most operative part of his argument and, similarly, that of Prof. Samar Guha today is—I do not want to enter into a conflict of personalities—is that JP has come in order to save democracy in this country. Sir, I do not know much about the politics of India, a decade or two ago, being a fresh recruit to public life. If I can sum up the entire philosophy of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, he sounds to me very much like an echo of what the Congress manifesto was at the time of the mid-term poll in

the year 1971. Whether it is unemployment or whether it is a question of the student unrest or the abolition of poverty, there has been, as far as the basic objectives are concerned, absolutely no conflict. But the problem before the country or the government of the country is: how to implement it. There is this enormous unemployment problem. Unless we change the values, the unemployment problem gets aggravated because the organized sector of labour has developed certain vested interests in which they want more and more. Under these circumstances, I think it would be a very difficult proposition to get into a dialogue with one's own echo because the echo will exactly reflect what has been said.

Shri Shyamnandan Babu also said something about our Party, a combined Party to which Shyamnandan Babu belonged prior to 1969. If I distinctly remember his words, he said that the Congress Party is a party which stands for certain values and he said that there has been a fall in the democratic traditions of the Congress. Without meaning any offence to our friend, Shri Mohan Dharia et al i.e. and others, I would like to know whether there is any one party either in a democracy or in any other situation where the divergence of opinions and the differences of opinion are expressed so freely and come out in the public and take place on the same scale as it happens in our party. Does it happen in the CPI? Does it happen in the CPM? Does it happen in a party which a large number of people there have joined together?...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Yes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Obviously, it has reached the place where it should go. I think if there is a catholicity in the expression of varying opinions, varying shades of opinion, from the extreme right to the extreme left, it is in the Congress Party and which

[Shri B. V. Naik]

party would be so liberal in dealing with their dissidents that not even a show-cause notice was issued? I did compliment the other day the party of the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta that within a week's time of something that happened at Koderma, a member of their party, Shri Chandrasekhar Singh was suspended. We would like that discipline...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You have not suspended Shri Tul Mohan Ram.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Shri Tulmohan Ram is very much in the court.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We would very much like a certain amount of discipline in our Party. There is only one more thing—or two more things—which I would like to refer to. I am particularly asking Shyamnandan Babu. For the last 27 years who was in charge of the affairs of the country? Was it Mrs. Indira Gandhi? No. Was not Mr. J. P. Narayan in the forefront of the national affairs in this country? Was not Mr. Shyamnandan Babu very much in the Central Cabinet? Was not Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance of the Government of India and Chief Minister of Undivided Bombay? You were all with the congress. What you see now is the total accumulation of the mistakes done by the same people who are now rallying round under the umbrella of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. Mr. Morarji Desai was there; Mr. Kamraj was there. Mr. Shyamnandan Babu is an intellectual. Let him ponder over and answer whether these people have or have not been responsible for the deterioration of the situation. Mrs. Gandhi came on the scene only in 1965. Under these circumstances, calling the Prime Minister, Lady Hitler would be utterly unjustified. Do you know what happened in Germany about the persecution of minorities? She is a

minority herself from the point of view of the caste politics of this country. I therefore humbly request Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra to withdraw his resolution.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I want to participate in this discussion because I was very much surprised to hear the reasons which Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has adduced for bringing up this Resolution seeking to draw the attention of the House to a certain situation which does not exist in the way he puts it.

Or, if it exists, in any form the one force which is trying its best to avert such a situation is the Ruling Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to speak.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Sir, today, some reference has been made by some speakers to the Congress Ruling Party. Now, Shri Mishra knows the character and composition of the Congress Party. One of the reasons for this Party holding its own for the last over a quarter of a century and even after Independence is the fact that it seeks to represent the aspirations of the people, viewed as a whole. In the Party, a section takes ultra-Leftists stands and yet another section may be represent viewpoints which majority may not like. Thus by seeking to represent various shades of opinion the Congress Party seeks to reflect the soul of the Nation. By so doing, the party has developed some weaknesses as well. But, yet, all-told, this party represents the nation and its soul which is reflected through basic postulates such as democracy, socialism, secularism and in external affairs non-alignment. Such a party therefore cannot be assailed as going against these high principles and encouraging Fascism. It is here that I would like to say one thing. The most important factor now afflicting our body-politic is the tendency of certain parties who, which proclaiming from house-tops their commitments to

socialism, secularism and democracy at the same time, finding that their own party does not have any hold on the people, are trying to fall back behind certain leaders whose ideals and programmes cut at the very roots of these ideals. That is what is happening today. Shri Mishra's own party is afflicted with this situation. I have no ill will against any party or individual. But there are certain forces which are operating in this country which need to be watched and understood. Look at the case of Shri S. N. Mishra and his party. He wants to focuss the attention of the House to the emergence of Fascism in our country. What is actually happening here? A party which has no strength of its own is surrendering itself to what Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is doing and preaching. His philosophy is also backed by the Jan Sangh, Anand Marg and some others also. On the other hand, the Congress party believes in democracy, and secularism and feel that this country and the party should fight for democracy, fight for secularism and socialism. I know Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra and his honesty of purpose. I remember my association with him in the Congress Socialist Forum from the 1950. Can he honestly say now that there is any other party or any other collective force in this country which stands so steadfastly and so resolutely against the forces of Fascism like ours? The Resolution which he has brought forward is very very distressing. I do not know why he has thought it fit to bring it here? In a way, the Cong. (O) or Syndicate Congress of which Shri Shyam Babu is leader in this House is falling into the trap of Fascism. You have gone on record as championing the cause of secularism and democracy. Then, how can you reconcile yourself with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's addressing a rally of Jan Sangh delegates? *Interruptions*). You seem to have no concern over certain forces exhorting the country to take steps which are bound to take our people backward to the feudalistic age or to the age of communalism? The Congress,

under the Leadership of Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi comes to the forefront as a leader of the progressive forces in the company of the progressive parties like the C.P.I. and other parties which see the danger inherent in the times. Instead of appreciating the bold stand which the Congress has taken to defend Democracy against fascist trends why should he talk like this? If we want to establish Fascism in the country, there is not much difficulty in our way. What has happened in African countries? But our philosophy is against these kind of forces. Shri Mishra has no complaints against the Jana Sangh and the Ananda Margis or other reactionary forces which have the potentiality to lead the country towards Fascism. We are very much distressed that he brought this matter here. Our Prime Minister has time and again said that the Congress Party stands committed to certain basic values—values which are cherished by progressive people the world over. I am just coming after attending a reception to the Foreign Minister of Tanzania who is here not only as the leader of that country, alone but as the leader of the delegation of Organisation for African Unity (OAU). According to him there is so much of freedom in our country and that the Opposition Parties are given so much of freedom to propagate what they want. This can never be in a country with a fascist background. If there had been any such tendency in our country, do you think J.P. would have been allowed to propagate his views some of which are repugnant to the concepts of democracy and socialism? On the other hand we give him and his movement absolute freedom, because Congress has the tradition of tolerance and the ability to absorb what is best in a movement or even in Opposition parties. That in a way reflects the genius of the Indian culture. We try to assimilate what is best in others. So, when our party and Government are wedded to such policies and are leading the country towards the goal

[Dr. Henry Austin]

Of democratic socialism how dare you say that the ruling party is preparing the country for fascism. This is uncharitable of you to say the least. Even in the United States or the Scandinavian countries you will find the sort of freedom which we are having under Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, is not available. Even against the backdrop of the eruptions of violence, as we have seen recently in Samastipur, Allahabad, and Delhi, we are holding fast to the ideals of democracy and this achievement of our Government is being praised by world leaders. I may tell you that in the coming days and months you will find that the J.P. movement will continue to shrink to find itself centring largely on Anandmargis and Jansanghis only which the country will continue to be ruled by progressive forces led by the Congress under the charismatic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

श्री श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, विश्व के कम्युनिस्ट आन्दोलन के एक बड़े नेता और विचारक स्वर्गीय श्री परमदत्त ने "फासिज्म एण्ड सोशल रेवाल्यूशन" नाम की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण किताब लिखी थी। उस किताब को, मुझे उम्मीद है, हममें से ज्यादातर लोगों ने पढ़ा होगा और जिन्होंने न पढ़ा है, मेहरबानी कर के उस किताब को आज भी पढ़ लीजिये। उस में उन्होंने विस्तार से इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि जर्मनी और इटली में फासिज्म ने कैसे मिर उठाया, किस तरह से दुनिया का एकाधिकार पूँजीवाद जब उस का काम साधारण तरीके से नहीं चलता, जनतान्त्रिक तरीके से नहीं चलता, तो वह नंगा होकर फासिस् रूप ले लेता है ताकि जनता, मजदूर और गरीबों का खून ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेरहम होकर चूस सके। इस बात पर उन्होंने बड़े ही प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रकाश डाला है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आज जब हमारे देश में

फासिज्म का खतरा धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है इस स्थिति में उस किताब को जरूर पढ़ें। उस से हमें मालूम होगा कि विश्व का इजारेदार पूँजीवाद, चाहे भारत में हो, अमेरीका में हो और चाहे इंग्लैंड में हो, वह अपने जनवादी नकाब को उतार कर के फेंकना चाहता है और देश के अन्दर फासिज्म लाना चाहता है जिस का ताजा उदाहरण हम कुछ ही दिन पहले चिली में देख चुके हैं कि वहाँ किस तरह से जनतांत्रित हुकूमत की जगह पर फासिस्ट हुकूमत लायी गई जिस के नीचे वहाँ की जनता कराह रही है है। इस बात को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिये और विचार करना चाहिये। जो स्थिति जर्मनी में, इटली में थी, जनता में जो असंतोष था, वहाँ भी सरकार की पूँजीवादी नितियों के कारण जनता में असंतोष है और उस असंतोष का इस्तेमाल कर के हमारे देश के कुछ लोग, प्रतिगामी शक्तियाँ, जिस का नेतृत्व जयप्रकाश जी कर रहे हैं, सब मिल कर यह चाहते हैं कि वहाँ जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को नष्ट कर के फासिज्म कायम करें ताकि वहाँ के 75 पीनोपली हाउसेज मुक्त हो कर जनता का खून चूसें।

इस संदर्भ में आप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पूरे देश में जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उस के पीछे तमाम दक्षिण पंथी और प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें हैं, खेद है कि उन के साथ सोशलिस्ट और मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी चले गये हैं जिन्हें नहीं जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आज नहीं तो कल जरूर उस आन्दोलन की असलियत उन्हें मालूम हो जाएगी। आप देखें कि इस संदर्भ में बाहर में क्या हो रहा है? हम सब को जनतांत्रित तरीके से बोलने का अधिकार है, लेकिन अगर इस वर्तमान आन्दोलन के खिनाफ बोलते हैं तो हमारी मीटिंगों में पत्थर फेंके जाते हैं; बम छोड़े जाते हैं, डंडे चलाये जाते हैं। क्या यह फासिज्म नहीं है?

अब भागलपुर जिले में जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन ने नारा दिया है कि जनता की सरकार बनाओ। वहाँ एक गांव है हलकरावक हेनरा, सुल्तानगंज थाने में जो भागलपुर के इस जिले में जमिंदार घराने से आये हुए उनके कार्यकर्ता हैं उन्होंने जनता की सरकार बनाई। उन लोगों ने 27-1-75 को जबरदस्ती चन्दा वसूल करने की कोशिश की। दो भाई कहीं जा रहे थे—नरेश मंडल और गणेश मंडल उनसे जब चंदा मांगा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इस पर उन को गोली मारी गई। उन के भाई उपेन्द्र शास्त्री, जो छात्र और जन संघर्ष समिति के कार्यकर्ता थे तथा तृतीय वर्ष के राजकीय संस्कृत महाविद्यालय भागलपुर के छात्र भी हैं, उन्होंने इस घटना के बाद, अपने दो भाइयों के ऊपर जो गोली कांड हुआ उस के बाद जयप्रकाश जी के नाम एक चिट्ठी लिखी: “जे० पी० के नाम छात्र संघर्ष समिति के सदस्य का खुला पत्र” उन्होंने लिखा कि: “दुख के साथ लिखना पड़ता है कि आज तक जो दुःख विदेशी या देशी सरकार हमें न दे सकी वह दुख छात्र और जन संघर्ष समिति के लिये चन्दा वसूल करने वालों ने मेरे भाई नरेश मंडल को सोने में गोली मार कर दिया है। मेरे भाई का कसूर यही था कि चन्दा देने के लिये उस के पास उस वक्त नकद पैसा नहीं था और वह बंद में चन्दा देने की मोहलत मांग रहा था। लेकिन सामन्तों की आलाद—गोपाल चन्द्र राय उर्फ रजोव रंजन राय, दयानन्द राय, जनार्दन राय ने एक न सुनी। दुष्टों ने मेरे भाई पर रिवाल्वर से तीन फायर किये जिस की एक गोली सोने में लगी और और चार निकल गई। यह फासिज्म नहीं है तो और क्या है? फिर वह आगे लिखते हैं: “ऐसी घटनाओं के बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं? क्या इस को आप सार्वजनिक भर्त्सना करेंगे? क्या आप खुली घोषणा करेंगे कि आप किस वर्ग के साथ हैं? उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा में, आप का उपेन्द्र शास्त्री।”

लेकिन आज तक जयप्रकाश नारायण न उक्त कांड की न भर्त्सना की और न इन्हें कोई जवाब दिया। एक छात्र संघर्ष समिति के सदस्य की जबानी आप से सुना कि बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? गोली कांड हो रहे हैं, स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू मारे गये। “मदरलैंड और जनसंघ के लोगों ने प्रचार किया कि गिरफ्तार होने वाले लोग कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर थे। यह बिल्कुल झूठ बात है। बिहार की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उस का खुला खंडन किया। आज “जनयुग” में एक खबर निकली है—“मिश्र हत्याकांड में जनसंघ का कार्यकर्ता गिरफ्तार”—इसे मैं पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ। श्री शिव लाल शर्मा गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उन के यहां तलाशी हुई थी और उसी के बारे में है—“शिवलाल शर्मा उन 25,30 जनसंघी कार्यकर्ताओं में से एक हैं जिन्होंने नवम्बर, 1973 में प्रदर्शन के बाद मगहर जिला सप्लाई कार्यालय पर हमला किया था। पुलिस लाठी चार्ज से शिवलाल शर्मा के दायाँ हाथ की हड्डी टूट गई थी और इस पर प्लास्टर लगाया गया था। शर्मा को राम लखन गुप्ता के साथ जेल भेज दिया गया था। शिवलाल शर्मा की रिहाई पर जनसंघ ने टाउन हाल में उस के अभिनन्दन के लिये एक समारोह का आयोजन किया था। इस समारोह की अध्यक्षता जनसंघ के तत्कालीन वाई कमिश्नर हरि वर्मा ने की थी। रामलखन गुप्ता ने शिवलाल को गले से लगा कर “जनसंघ के क्रान्तिकारी सैनिक” का प्रमाणपत्र दिया था। क्या गुप्ता इस का भा खंडन करेंगे। और गुप्ता जी बिहार प्रदेश जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष हैं और बिहार विधान परिषद के सदस्य हैं।

तो यह दो उदाहरण मैं ने पेश किये कि किस तरह से ‘साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां, आर० एस० एस०, जमायते इस्लाम और आनन्द मार्ग के लोग देश के अन्दर फासिज्म का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और उन को किस तरह से जयप्रकाश जैसे व्यक्ति का सहारा मिल गया

[श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री]

है। स्वयं उन्होंने जनसंघ के सम्मेलन में कहा है कि अगर आर०एस०एस० फ़ासिस्ट है तो मैं भी फ़ासिस्ट हूँ। मैं तो दोनों को फ़ासिस्ट मानता हूँ। तो इस तरह के खतरे बढ़ रहे हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरह की शक्तियाँ पर पाबन्दी लगायी जाय, सख्ती की जाय चाहे इस तरह का कोई संगठन हो, या व्यक्ति हो। नहीं तो जो हमारा जनतंत्र है, धर्मनिरपेक्षता का सिद्धान्त है और समाजवादी नीति है, यह खत्म हो जायगी। और समय समय पर आप भी फ़ासिस्ट तौर तौर तरीके अपनाते हैं जिससे आप को बचना चाहिये। जैसा आपने रेलवे स्ट्राइक के जमाने में किया। तो हम कहीं भी अगर फ़ासिस्ट तरीका अपनाया जायगा उस की मुखालिफत करते हैं।

मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि मैंने जो संशोधन पेश किया है जिस में कहा गया है कि इस तरह की ताकतों पर बंदिश लगायें, इस को माननीय गृह उप-मंत्री स्वीकार कर लें जिस से इन फ़ासिस्टों को सक्क सिखाया जा सके क्योंकि यह देश का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। मैं मार्किस्ट भाइयों और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जयप्रकाश जी का पल्ला छोड़िये। यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जिस रास्ते पर हिटलर और मुसोलिनी गये उसी रास्ते पर हिन्दुस्तान के फ़ासिस्टों को, उन के हमदर्दों को, उन के साथियों को जयप्रकाश जी के जाना होगा क्योंकि जनता ने यह फैसला कर लिया है। जनता सर पर कफ़न बांध कर मैदान में निकल चुकी है इन शक्तियों से लड़ने के लिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्द गांव) : सभापति जी, माननीय श्यामनन्दन मिश्र के इस प्रस्ताव को बड़ी गंभीरता से लिया गया है। उनको अपनी विदत्ता का अजीर्ण है,

अभिमान और अहंकार बहुत दिनों से उन को है। इटल्यूअल सो काल्ड वह हैं। माननीय श्याम बाबू के दिमाग में सोते सोते कभी आया होगा कि फ़ासिज्म नाम की कोई चीज है। ख्वाब में देखा होगा फ़ासिज्म और चूँकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का उनको फ़ोबिया है जिससे वह बहुत सफ़र करते हैं लिहाजा वह यह प्रस्ताव ले आये। वह तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ *। मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के संदर्भ में यह नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल के लोग भी अहसास करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No talk here about Central Hall. Central Hall talks are not to be reported in the House.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : इसको बहुत सीरियसली नहीं लेना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारा देश बड़ा सनातन है। इसके विचारों में पुष्टता है, एक दृढ़ता है, कुछ परम्परायें हैं। यह फ़ासिज्म का कान्सेप्ट जो है, यह बारोड है, बाहर का है, पुराना है, घिसा पिटा है, यह यहां नहीं लागू हो सकता है। हमारे यहां सवाल कुछ राजनीतिक हो सकते हैं जैसे कि रोटी का सवाल है। वह बिल्कुल एक गंगीर सवाल है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसको हल करने के लिये और राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या इस सदन में बार-बार नहीं दोहराया कि माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता अगर हमारे साथ बैठकर इन समस्याओं को हल करने में उनका निर्णय करने में हमारा साथ दें, तो हमको बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। मैं श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिश्रा जी आप बताइये कि प्रधान मंत्री के आवाहन के औचित्य को वे क्या सिद्ध नहीं करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय सदस्याओं के संदर्भ में बार-बार उन्होंने विरोधी दल के माननीय नेताओं का आदर किया है और कहा है कि आइये हमारे साथ बंठिये और हमारे साथ मिल कर

बात कीजिये और हो सके तो मार्ग दर्शन कीजिये । यह लोकतंत्र की एक परम्परा है, जिसका वह आधारशील है । उन्होंने बार बार इसको कहा है लेकिन जिस प्रदेश से श्रीमन पीठाधीश जी आप आ रहे हैं वहां क्या हाल हो रहा है । मैं आपसे केवल दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं यद्यपि फ़ेसिज्म के परिवेश में मैं आपको ले जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक हल्की सी झलक वहां दिखाई पड़ी । जब वहां पर विद्यार्थियों का जलूस निकल रहा था तो उनके मुंह पर पट्टी बांध दी गई । मौलिक अधिकारों में मुंह खुला हुआ हो, वाणी मुखिरत हो और पट्टी न बांधी जाय । तो वहां पर फ़ेसिज्म की झलक दिखाई पड़ी । वाणी स्वतंत्रता की होती है और प्रबुद्ध राष्ट्र बोलना जानता है । अगर आवाज है तो बोले ।

इसी तरह से आप देखें कि यहां पर दिल्ली में जब प्रदर्शन हुआ तो इस चीज की एक झलक यहां दिल्ली में भी दिखाई पड़ी । ये जनसंघी पीली टोपी लगा कर गये और अपना झंडा लिये पहुंचे, तो जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने कहा कि हटाओ इसको । मुझे न झंडा चाहिए, न पंडा चाहिए और न डंडा चाहिए और सबकी टोपियां उतरवा दी । इससे जनसंघ में एक बड़ा विद्रोह हो गया कि हमारा तो बड़ा अपमान हो गया और वे कहने लगे कि हम किस नेता के चक्कर में फंस गये जिसने हमारी टोपी भी उतरवा दी । यह फ़ेमिज्म की दूसरी झलकी है ।

मैं आप को एक रहस्य की बात बताता हूं । इस सबके पीछे क्या है ? यह आक्रोश, हिंसा, पुलिस विद्रोह और आर्मी के विद्रोह की बात जो कही गई है वह क्या है यह झगड़ा दो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्ट्रों का है एक डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन कर निकले, उनको निकाल दिया गया जिनके चेले हमारे श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र जी हैं । एक दूसरे हैं जिन

को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि आप हमारे साथ आइये और काम कीजिये और हम आपको डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनाते हैं । वे भाग गये और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं बने और दूसरे बन कर हट गये । इसलिये यह सारा का सारा राजनीतिक ढन्दा है, जिसमें धृष्टा, नफ़रत और विद्रोह की बात है । इसके पहले क्या जय प्रकाश नारायण जी सोते रहे, क्या इलैक्शन रिफार्म्स आज ही हो जायेंगे क्या कपशन अभी दूर हो जाएगी । वे भूदान में लगे रहे और उन्होंने एक पार्टी बनाई थी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, उसको मिटा दिया । नासिक में एक विचारधारा की गंगा बहाई गई थी उसका सत्यानाश कर दिया । इनका धर्म क्या है ? क्या ये पलायनवादी हैं ? मैं आप को बता देता हूं कि यह जो बड़े बड़े लोग झंडा लेकर उनकी छत्रछाया में सोचते हैं कि वे उसका लाभ उठा लेंगे और प्रधान मंत्री को तानाशाह कह कर और त्रासमाण त्रासमाण कह कर उन के चरणों में धाराशायी हो कर गिरेंगे और फ़ायदा उठा लेंगे तो यह कुछ नहीं होगा । वे किसी दिन खड़े हो जायेंगे और कह देंगे कि मैं तुम्हारे साथ नहीं हूं क्योंकि मुझे आप का झंडा पसन्द नहीं है मुझे आप की टोपी पसन्द नहीं है । वे आपके मुंह पर पट्टी बांधवा देंगे और आप को पता है कि हिटलर ने सन 1934 में क्या किया था ? उसने सब से पहले पार्लियामेंट को डिजोल्ड कर दिया था और उसकी पावर खत्म कर दी थी । ये पट्टा बांधवा देंगे । फ़ेसिज्म कहां से आएगा । जहां से इस समय आप आ रहे हैं । वहां थोड़ा सा दिखाई पड़ता है । यह देश नहीं जानता है कि फ़ेमिज्म क्या है । यह देश नहीं जानता है कि आप क्या हैं ? वह इतना जानता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने हमसे कहा है कि हमें एक ऐसा शासन चाहिये जो स्थायी शासन हो और काम करने के लिये उसने मेसिव मेजोरिटी आप को दे दी और इस लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा की रक्षा के लिये आप का यह कर्तव्य है कि जितनी भी समस्याएँ हैं उन

श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

सब समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये आप प्रधान मंत्री का साथ दें। प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति आप के मन में आदर है, यह मैं जानता हूँ और विरोधी दलों का भी आदर है क्योंकि यह आदर न हो तो जय प्रकाश नारायण जी क्यों जगजीवन राम जी को याद करते हैं और चव्हाण साहब को याद करते हैं। आप विद्रोह भी करते हैं और कपशन का चार्ज भी लगाते हैं और हमारे नेताओं को तोड़ने की कोशिश भी करते हैं। यह किस का फ़ेसिज्म है। यह एक बड़ा भय है, एक बड़ा मिराज है, एक बड़ा चक्कर है, इस से आप बच कर रहिये। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जितने लोग आज विरोधी दल के यहां दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं उतने भी दिखाई नहीं पड़ेंगे अगर जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के चक्कर में रहेंगे। न घृणा रहेगी, न हिंसा रहेगी और न विद्रोह होगा और न पुलिस का विद्रोह होगा, श्रीमान, अगर इस रोटी की समस्या का समाधान हो जाय और उस में हम लग जायेंगे तो परिस्थिति ठीक हो जाएगी। इसलिये आप को फ़ेसिज्म की चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए। रोटी का प्रश्न है और गरीब जनता आशान्वित हो कर देखती है कि इस सदन के माध्यम से रोटी मिले, सुरक्षा मिले, वस्त्र मिले, शिक्षा मिले, ज्ञान मिले और लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिये आस्था मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भगवान इन को सद्बुद्धि दें। श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र बड़े विद्वान हैं लेकिन उन को कुछ अर्जीण दिन पर दिन होता जा रहा है। ये जो संभाल संभाल कर अपने बालों को छुछर उछर करते हैं जैसे जब चाणक्य अपनी

चोटी बांधता था तब उसे अपनी विद्वता को याद आती थी, इसी तरह से जब ये अपने बालों को, अपनी जुल्फों को संभालते हैं, तो इन को अपनी विद्वता की याद आती है। मैं समझता हूँ महाराज, फ़ेसिज्म वगैरह यहां पर कहीं नहीं है और इसको लेकर आप जो इतनी जोर जोर से बोल रहे थे और भगत जी बोल रहे थे, तो इतनी जोर से बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां देश में फ़ेसिज्म नहीं है। हिटलर का फ़ेसिज्म होगा, मसोलीनी का होगा, लेकिन हमारा देश तो गांधी जी का है, हमारा देश जवाहर लाल जी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और इंदिरा गांधी जी का है और आप का है पीठाधीश जी।

18 hrs.

श्री इंकर देव (बीदर): मैं जय प्रकाश जी का बड़ा आदर करता था। जब उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन शुरू किया तो मैंने समझा कि वह ब्लैंडलैस रेवोल्यूशन लायेंगे, रबतहीन क्रान्ति लायेंगे। लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर बिहार में गोली चली। उसके बाद मुझे निराशा हुई। मैंने समझा ब्लैंडलैस रेवोल्यूशन नहीं तो लैस ब्लड रेवोल्यूशन होगा। लेकिन उसके बाद की जितनी कार्यवाहियां है उनसे मुझे बंधद निराशा हुई है। सर्व संघ में जहां आध्यात्मिक भावना को लेकर, भारतीय संस्कृति के आध्यात्मिक आधार को जो बिनोबा जी ने देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है और उसी को आधार बना कर संघ की स्थापना की है, उसकी बैठक में मैं गया और जय प्रकाश जी भी वहां उपस्थित थे और बिनोबा जी के विचारों को सुनने के लिये गया था तो मैंने समझा था कि कम से कम यहां पर तो जय प्रकाश जी में सर्वोदय की भावना मुझे दिखाई देगी, उसके तो दर्शन होंगे और केवल एक आबजर्वर की हैसियत से ही मैं वहां गया था, दर्शक की हैसियत से ही मैं वहां गया था लेकिन जब बाहर के लोगों ने मुझे देखा कि एक कांग्रेस का एम० पी आया है तब

वहां पर जितने भी बिहार के, आर० एस०एस० के, जनसंघ के लोग थे, उन्होंने मेरा घेराव कर लिया और मुझे बाहर फेंक दिया और मुझे मुक्के मारे। इस तरह से आप देख सकते हैं कि, किस तरह से एक आध्यात्मिक संस्था में भी, सर्व सेवा—संघ में भी घुसकर ये लोक भारतीय संस्कृति को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने लोकतंत्र के बारे में जहां कुछ कहा था वह मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था—

सरकार यदि गलती करती है तो जनता उस गलती की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर सकती है उससे अधिक कुछ नहीं। जनता चाहे तो सरकार को हटा सकती है। लेकिन सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई आन्दोलन छेड़कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बाधा उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकती है।

महात्मा गांधी के जो विचार थे, जो सिद्धान्त थे उनसे जे पी साहब अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। पंद्रह साल तक जे पी गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठे हैं और उनसे सबक उन्होंने ग्रहण किया है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गांधी जी की जब मृत्यु हो गई तो उनकी चिता के पास ही उन्होंने उस पाठ को भी भस्म कर दिया।

आप यह भी देखें कि जे पी न कहा कि हम जनता कैंडिडेट सेट अप करेंगे और इसकी उनको छूट मिल गई और जनता कैंडिडेट जीत कर भी आए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम जनता की सरकार बनायेंगे। उनको कहा गया बना लीजिये कोई बात नहीं। इस हद तक उनको स्वतंत्रता मिल गई। अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा और स्वतंत्रता वह क्या चाहते हैं? इससे ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता इंदिरा गांधी की गवर्नमेंट से वे और क्या चाहते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्यामनन्दन जी इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और बतायें कि इससे

अधिक स्वतंत्रता वे किस बात की चाहत हैं जब कोई हिंसा पर उतारू हो जाता है तो उस वक्त सरकार को कुछ तो कार्यवाई करनी ही पड़ती है मजबूर होकर ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को दबाने के लिये। अब जब उस स्थिति में यह कहने कोई लग जाता है कि यह फासिज्म है, हमें दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : बाहर—
कैसे फेंका गया यह तो बता दें।

श्री शंकर बेब : वहां मैं दणक की हैसियत से गया था और मुझे उठा कर बाहर फेंक दिया गया। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि कैसा वातावरण बना दिया गया है। मैं आपका अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता। मैं मिश्र जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह देश के अन्दर शान्तिमय वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करें। लोक सभा के प्लेटफार्म को शांति भंग करने का, उसका प्रचार करने का, प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध लोगों को काम करने के लिये भड़काने का वह साधन न बनायें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Chair-
man, Sir I have heard with great
interest the debate which has taken
place for a number of days.

The resolution was first moved on 30th August, 1974. The background of the resolution was the Congress (O) session held at Calcutta which passed some resolution on Bihar situation and also on some resolutions on economic matters were passed in the said session. This resolution was the outcome of that. Perhaps, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra had much to do with the resolution that was moved in the Congress (O) session and he just continued it and kept it alive by

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

bringing forward this resolution. Whether he subscribes to that ideology or idea today or not, that is a different matter. Much water has flown since then. Perhaps he might be thinking that there are some forces of fascism in the country, not knowing where they are: If he just pauses and ponders over the fact, over the situation in the whole country, and looks for himself where exactly the fascist forces are alive, are working, he would see them only on his sides, to the right or left of his sides, and not at all on the front, in the Treasury Benches.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What about back?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course, I did not refer to Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is on his right.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Some other people also take that place; I mean the extreme right.

It is true that fascism, under the leadership of Mussolini, had two contradictory ideologies or appeals. First and foremost, they were the enemies of socialism and communism and thus gained the support of the propertied classes. Fascists are the enemies of socialism and communism and they represent the propertied classes. Now, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra may think over as to who is in the company of the propertied classes.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has defined 'fascism' in his book *Glimpses of the World History*. He observes:

"Fascism had no fixed principles, no ideology and no philosophy behind it, unless the mere opposition to communism, socialism and liberalism might be considered to be a philosophy. It had, however, a definite technique of violence and

terrorism. The motto of the fascists was: 'No discussion—only obedience'."

I know very well that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is one of the great admirers of the great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and I think he subscribes to this definition that has been given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Violence is part and parcel of fascism. Who takes to this violence? He has gone on analysing what he means by fascism and how the Government has become fascist in his wisdom. One of the traits that he has referred to in his speech is identification of the State to the Party. He has alleged that there is no difference between the Party and the Government and every resource of the Government is used for party purposes. We are all well aware that every pie that is spent by the Government comes before Parliament; it is voted by the Parliament. I cannot understand how he could make such a devastating statement that Government's funds are used for Party. He says that some money was spent in the AICC Sessions in Calcutta and Narora. But he cannot substantiate whether any government money was spent for those purposes. Still he makes such wild allegations that government money was used for Party purposes.

Another point that he makes is that there is a personality cult, the personality cult of the Prime Minister. Of course, many of my friends have dealt with that aspect. Perhaps, the towering personality of our Prime Minister is always a constant fear in the minds of the Opposition; they have this apprehension. It is true that our Prime Minister has got a towering personality, which has received a world-wide appreciation not only in our own country but elsewhere also and she has won the hearts of the people not only by her words but by her actions also. So in the last elections

we have won 352 seats out of 518 seats in the Lok Sabha. Then, again, our Party became strong. Now, the Party's strength is 356 out of 523 in the Lok Sabha and out of 2757 Assembly seats, we won 1936. So, with the massive votes of the people if we have come into power and if Shrimati Indira Gandhi has become the Prime Minister, then, would it be called fascism? It is those who still insist and use force who should be called fascists and not the people who have come here in a majority, with a massive majority and with the backing of the people.

Many persons have got this fear of the towering personality of the Prime Minister. They somehow want to besmear her popular name and they want to bring in her name somehow or the other. The other day it was tried by some of the political parties, not that of Shyamnandanji, to connect her name with the incident that happened in Samastipur. Then, everything is now known—who was at fault and who are behind all these incidents. So, these incidents show to the world how some Parties are working, how some people are working and which elements are working under the friends of fascism....

PROF. S. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): There was a starred question this morning as to who was responsible. No answer was given.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Mishra made another point that so many people were arrested under the MISA. Of course, some arrests were made under the MISA, but they were made in the interests of the security of the country, but, not as many as some of the Opposition Members feel. I would like to give some figures of the persons who have been arrested under the MISA who have some political affiliations.

Out of 1498 who were detained under the MISA during the period from 7-5-71 to 30-6-74 who have some

political affiliations, the Congress people are also there and their number is 134 whereas the Cong. (O) people are only 16. Of course, CPM are more—1153. So, these are the persons who have been detained under the MISA during this period. These are the people who have some political affiliations. Of course, political affiliation is no criteria for being detained under MISA. Only when some act is done which is against the interests of the State, then only a person is detained under the MISA. So, the number shows that the party workers of some of the Parties who are here are also under detention, but the number of Shyamnandan Babu's party is as low as 16.

The hon Member made a point that the Prime Minister wanted to have her own way and when the Congress Party came in her way, it was split. Shyamnandanji knows in what atmosphere the Congress had to break. It was only when the popular leader, Shrimati Indiraji was thrown out of the Congress, it was only when her primary membership was cancelled, that the whole Party workers and Members of Parliament rallied behind her realising that it was the dictatorship of some of the few people who had no hold among the public and who had no hold in the country which fact was also proved later...

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Not in the Party.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of Course, there were some in the Congress Party. Sir, perhaps they thought that Indiraji's leadership would vanish; but what happened? People supported us in large numbers. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's party was reduced to a very small group of 16 members for the whole of country. When she found she was not allowed to have certain socialist programmes passed in the Lok Sabha she had to seek fresh mandate from the people and Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1970 and elections were held in 1971.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

About emergency it is true that emergency is still continuing. That is because of the situation prevailing in the country today. Even now we are not free from threat of war. Prime Minister Bhutto is often speaking in terms of war again. He is getting arms, lethal weapons etc. from America, Iran, Turkey and so many other countries which Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is aware of. Can we say threat to our country does not exist today? No. Can we say everything is all right regarding the security of our country? No. The situation today is so different today from the situation which was prevalent when the emergency was declared. This is the position today. The threat of war is still there. But that does not mean that emergency should be continued for ever. It is not to be so. This is being reviewed. A constant review is made. If there is any atmosphere to revoke emergency Government will not hesitate to revoke the emergency. We do not think at present circumstances are there which call for revoking emergency.

Some Members on our side have replied to some of the points raised by the opposition parties. But I don't altogether say that there are no forces in our country which have got some tendency of fascist ideology. There are some individuals and some forces which have got some leanings towards this kind of fascist ideas and ideologies. They cling to these things and the Government is quite alive to these forces and they are taking effective action to unearth such forces and take action against them and to contain them. Actually it should be the endeavour of all of us including Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra to see that these forces are kept at bay which day after day try to destroy democracy. They have spoiled our democratic traditions. The very fact that such kinds of speeches are made here shows

how broad-minded we are and how democracy is functioning in this country. If there were really fascist tendencies I don't think opposition people would have dared to make such speeches in Parliament and out side. Of course they have a right to speak, I don't deny that. It is a fundamental right as per our Constitution.

I would like to say I appreciate one sentence which was passed by Congress (O) which says:

'In a democracy democratic and constitutional means should exist for righting grave wrongs and replacing one Government by another Government which promises to be be more efficient and responsive.

We are not afraid of elections again. If the Government is not liked by people, we are not willing to stay even a day longer.

If we are forced, let us face the election. Let us not take to the extra constitutional methods like terrorising the Parliament Members and the Assembly Members to resign from the Assemblies and to dissolve the Assemblies. This is not a parliamentary method. This is not a democratic method. This is not a constitutional method. Let Shri Mishra act upto the Resolution which has been passed in the Congress (O). These are now the tendencies which are now taking place. Let us analyse the situation. Where shall we go if the elected Members are slapped or if they are taken in procession on the back of the donkeys with a clean shave? Where can democracy survive. Let us all condemn such acts which go against the Constitution and the democratic principles. If you want we are not afraid of the election. The elections are being held. So far, the the Congress is very popular. The number of seats for which the elections were held in 1971-72 was 14. In 1971-72 by elections that were held for 14 seats, ten seats were won.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are convinced.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let him say that. The election and by-elections to the Lok Sabha were held between 1971 and 1974. Out of 32 Congress has won 16. So, in 1975 out of 2 elections, we have won one. I do not think Shri Mishra's party has won any seat. We have before us the democratic principles. We always adhere to these. I would appeal to all the Opposition Parties to use constitutional methods. Prime Minister is the symbol of progressive forces. Let us all try to see that Fascism is put an end to—I mean, let us put an end to the Fascist elements—and let us adhere to the democratic principles.

I oppose this Resolution moved by Shri Mishra and I agree to the amendment moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, he has not answered my question. He has answered the points of the Opposition. Why should not the Government issue a white paper about these extra-constitutional means and put them in a consolidated form. The Government should state these things clearly in their white paper. Why should not the Ministry of Home Affairs or Minister of Information and Broadcasting try to bring out a white paper about what is happening in this country. I want an answer to this from the Home Minister.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is a very good suggestion. We shall certainly consider it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that some of the basic points raised during the course of the debate have not been replied to by the hon. Members from the other side.

Perhaps it was unrealistic on my part to have expected the replies to

the points that I had raised because they were, as I have submitted to you, of a basic nature. They have just escaped them.

But I do not hope that the hon. Minister has got his speech cleared or screened by the Prime Minister according to her latest diktate. That is one of the proud acts of our democratic Prime Minister which she recently promulgated—every statement of an hon. Minister must get the clearance from the Prime Minister but the Officers of Ministers Secretariat. That means not the Prime Minister but the officers of her Secretariat.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if you go by the debate in this House you will agree that J.P.'s movement has already succeeded, I might say even eminently succeeded. On everybody's nerves, on the other side J. P. seems to be sitting perpetually. My hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta says that J.P. is hovering like a ghost over their heads. I hope he has asked his party at least not to be haunted by that ghost.

Mr. Chairman, It is not only during the course of this debate on this important motion that J.P.'s movement has been mentioned; it is the recurring phenomenon in this House and almost daily at least for a dozen of times J.P.'s name figures in this House. They have been denouncing J. P. without realising that they have already accepted what he stands for. Therefore J.P. to my mind is being unduly criticised by unthinking people as doing something which is detrimental to democracy. What J.P. is trying to develop is peoples' power and, if you do not have peoples' power as countervailing force to State power, than you will have a dictatorship and authoritarian rule. J.P. is striving for participative democracy.

But what have you been doing? You seem to have complacently concluded that democracy functions only

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

through Parliament and State legislatures. I do concede that Parliament and State legislatures are the most important organs but there is something like local democracy and peoples initiative. Tell me in how many Municipal and district organisations you have been able to hold elections and in how many you have come in the way of holding elections. If you lay all your stress on Parliament and the legislatures then what you would have is anaemia at the extremities and apoplexy at the Centre. is what J.P. is trying to avoid.

The hon. Members on the other side seem to have come to a facile conclusion that if two things are done then everything would be all right with our democracy. What do they suggest? They suggest that if the movement outside that is going on, is stopped or called off and if the Opposition does not behave in Parliament and in other State legislatures as they do then everything would be all right with the country. Therefore, their conclusion is that Opposition must fold its tent and go and sit at home. That is precisely the language of fascism. Now, if the Opposition does not function in this House in the manner and with the vigour as it does democracy would be weaker on that account. What they call character assassination is the legitimate criticism of corruption. I have always asked my hon. friends on the other side not to equate exposure of corruption with character assassination. If exposure of corruption is called character assassination, here, I have to tell you, from this side, from the entire Opposition, that we would go on exposing corruption of the ruling party wherever we find. That is precisely the business of the Opposition. But, here the Prime Minister would go about in the country and telling everybody, evoking their pity, sympathy and compassion that they want to remove her from Prime Ministership. Have you heard any-

where in the world any Prime Minister making a grievance of the attempt to remove him from office? But, this is what the Prime Minister is doing and this is what the sheepish flock of the Prime Minister in the House is doing. This is not the way in which democracy can be expected to function.

They have tried to blame the opposition of acts of violence and disorder. But, have they paused to ponder for a moment that during the interrogation in connection with the Samastipur blast, not a single member of the opposition had been interrogated? I can name so many from your side who have been interrogated. Who prevented that investigating authority from interrogating the members of the opposition if they happen to be involved in this matter? You very lightly throw charges of violence and disorder on the opposition, and here, you hold up your face against the mirror that it is all the members of your party who have been interrogated by the investigating agency during the course of investigation in connection with the Samastipur blast.

Now, my hon. friend, Mr. Bhogendra Jha said that the monopolists and capitalists were posing a threat to democracy. I agree with him that monopolists and capitalists pose a threat to democracy. That is precisely what they are doing via the ruling party. They are heaping all the resources that they can command on the ruling party; they are making this democracy a black democracy with the help of their black money. I, therefore, completely agree with him. But, may I ask my hon. friend, who does not happen to be here just at the moment, to honestly tell us whether these capitalists and monopolists have not been strengthened considerably by the policies of this regime? If this is so, who is responsible for making these monopolists and capitalists pose a threat to democracy?

Now, has not my hon. friend ever considered it necessary to assess the working of the MRTP Act? Does the Monopolies Commission function in the same way in which we conceived it? The Monopolies Commission is as good as dead. Yet, my hon. friends of the Communist Party of India would ask us to believe that here is a progressive Prime Minister who must be protected against the forces of the opposition. Then, may I ask them also to assess the working of the licensing policy? There is no such thing as licensing policy now, and therefore, the monopolists are having a field day and they never had it so good.

My friend Mr. Vasant Sathe posed a question to me: Can there be free enterprise when there is fascism? My answer is, No. Fascism cannot tolerate free enterprise. But, what you find detrimental to democracy is not free enterprise so much and it is not the threat of free enterprise that you find in this country or wherever fascism took its birth, but the monopolistic or the oligopolistic phase of the capitalist economy which precisely constitutes a threat to democracy and which brings about the emergence of fascism.

My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey spoke of the respect the Prime Minister shows to the Opposition. Repeated utterances of the Prime Minister denouncing the Opposition do not seem to confirm his views. The Prime Minister had at times called the Opposition anti-national; the Prime Minister says the Opposition constitutes the road block to progress. If that is the attitude of the Prime Minister do you think that any claim of that kind could be established? The Prime Minister asked the people; dialogue with whom? dialogue for what?

But my hon. friend asked me: Has not the Prime Minister been seeking your views and holding consultations

with you on important matters? My answer to that is: in 99 per cent of the cases, no. Only on those occasions which suit her she summons us to a meeting. In fact, what the Prime Minister is showing is not respect for the Opposition but intolerance of the Opposition and that is one of the vital features of fascism that the opposition is not tolerated. During the course of her interview with the Blitz, the Prime Minister says: they say, remove Indira Gandhi; is that negotiable? That is, removal of Indira Gandhi, according to the Prime Minister, is not negotiable. Everything is negotiable in the opinion of the Prime Minister; principles and programmes are negotiable but the removal of the Prime Minister is not. That, again, is not the language of a democrat but of an authoritarian leadership.

They spoke of the conditions of liberty which we have been enjoying in this country. How can you expect full freedom of thought, speech and association in this regime? Will this House forget what happened to hon. Member Dharia the other day? What was his fault? I ask the hon. Members. It was pointed out to me that no action had been taken against Mr. Mohan Dharia. We do not want that any action should be taken against him. But the indictment by Mr. Dharia of this Government was the severest and if those charges remained unreplyed to, the country will think that they are completely true. You have not replied to any of his charges on the floor of the House. Why do you blame the Opposition? The Opposition has been saying precisely the same thing. We are glad that there is at least one honest person who has come out openly in a manner which confirms that the charges made by the Opposition are completely justified.

श्री शंकर देव : पवनार के अन्दर जे.पी. की सवारत में मेरे लिये क्या हुआ ? यह बताइये । मुझे वहाँ से रिमूव कर दिया गया ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : आपके साथ जो बर्ताव हुआ उसमें आप के साथ हमें पूरी सहानुभूति है। मगर वहां तो बिनोवा जी से पूछिये हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर तो इसका इल्जाम नहीं आ सकता। मगर मैं पूछूँ, 7-जंतर मंतर में 1969 निजलिगप्पा के ऊपर श्री मोरारजी देसाई के ऊपर हाथ उठाने वाले आप की पार्टी के लोग थे। आप भूलिये मत। आप की पार्टी के लोगों ने 7 जंतर मंतर के ऊपर रेप किया।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Member Mohan Dharia advocated national consensus on all important issues and problems. That was his crime. Then again he advocated a dialogue with the Opposition, dialogue with JP; that was his crime. Do you think that any shred of freedom of thought and action prevails in your party if a person who advocates a dialogue with the Opposition and wants a national consensus on all important issues and problems is treated in the manner in which he had been treated? We read in this morning's papers that Mr. K. R. Ganesh, Minister, is going to be another prey to this freedom that prevails in this party. He has been guilty of saying that the concept of national sector is a subversion of the public sector. Why this new-fangled concept of national sector when the public sector had been accepted by the nation and by Parliament? You are introducing a new concept.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: On a point of order, Sir. He is not replying to the points raised but making a new speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is quite right. While replying to a debate, the mover cannot make any new points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Very soon we might hear the good tidings that Mr. K. R. Ganesh is no more in the Council of Ministers. That is the kind of party you have. Public sector is a concept accepted by the House and by the country. National sector is a new-fangled idea of an individual. What is the strange concept of a national sector? Was this public sector not a national sector? Was it an anti-national sector?

It had been said by an eminent writer that "Fascism was to Italy's autobiography". The conditions that prevail in the ruling party make me remark that if fascism comes about—but it would not come about because I have great faith in the vitality of the people, in the level of their consciousness, in the vastness and variety of this land that would be only because of the autobiography of the ruling party in this country.

They have quoted from the speeches made by many of us on many occasions. But may I recall to the House, it is not without significance that a member of the ruling party advocated limited dictatorship and had spoken effusively on its virtues, but he escaped any stricture from the party. If the hon. Member, Mr. Mohan Dharia could be dropped from the Cabinet for making an honest statement but a member of the party who dwells on the virtues of limited dictatorship is not taken to task would not one conclude that there is approval of the concept of limited dictatorship in the party.

Now we hear whisperings that extraordinary powers are necessary to fight the crises.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Prime Minister has declared openly in Delhi that she has not approved the idea of dictatorship.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Do they sound convincing to you when she seems to be making profuse protestations of passion and love for parliamentary democracy?

One of the glaring instances of the parliamentary system being reduced to a farce by the ruling party was provided by no less a person than the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly, who wrote to the Prime Minister in January 1972. Brig. Ram Singh, the Speaker of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha, wrote to the Prime Minister on the 20th January 1972.... (Interruptions). If they go on interrupting I will have to take more time. He has said that there have been only 55 sittings in ten Vidhan Sabha sessions held between July 1968 and January 1972, which included five budget sessions. Thus, the average number of sittings per session came to approximately five days. Besides, there were only two non-official days in the life of the Vidhan Sabha.

श्री बलबारा सिंह : काम ही न हो, तो क्या करें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The Legislature functions only for five days in a session. That is what the hon. Speaker of the Haryana Assembly wrote to the Prime Minister in 1972.

Similarly, in Bihar the number of Ordinances issued was so large that one wondered whether there was an Assembly in Bihar, or even if there was one, whether it has not existed only in name. But why travel that far? What happens in this House? The hon. Prime Minister does not spend more than an hour a week in Parliament, or, say, only 24 hours during the course of a year. What did we see when Prime Minister Nehru was there? Prime Minister Nehru had such a passion for this Parliament that every day he devoted quite

a few hours here. But the present Prime Minister does not spend even one day in terms of hours during the course of a year. And the Parliament sits for nearly six months. It is this attitude of the Prime Minister which..

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : नेहरू जी के समय में उनके कमरे में टेलीविजन नहीं था।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : क्या आज टेलीविजन वहां जाता है।

The hon. Minister spoke about the working of the emergency and MISA in this country. I have got a number of figures which I could quote. But here is a figure—not less than 20,000 people are detained for offences of political nature in one State alone. Now, you choose to call them extremists; you do not call them as political workers.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is wrong.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
It is not on our definition that we shall work. If I go into all the details, that will put you to shame. In what conditions these prisoners are kept behind the prison bars? The All India Women's Association came out with a report about the treatment to which women prisoners are being subjected. I would not like to report to the House exactly in the same terms in which the All India Women's Association reported on the conditions of the women prisoners during this regime.

Many prisoners are being kept as under-trials for more than three years. I ask them: would it happen in any democracy that for more than three years people are being kept as under trials?

Now, these are the conditions which would convince us that it is only an

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

authoritarian regime, a totalitarian system which could work with extraordinary laws of the Emergency, the DIR and the MISA.

One final thing on which I would like to lay stress on is the stock tactics of the ruling party to create myths primarily through their mass media. I was asked about the Samastipur incident so many times, in so many ways. What did the All India Radio report on the Samastipur blast? They reported that the function had already been performed, when it had not even started, and this wonderful House has swallowed it. The function was not performed at all by that time. Yet, it was relayed by the All India Radio that the function had been performed. The All India Radio had also broadcast that the injuries caused to the late Mr. L. N. Mishra were only skin-deep and they kept on repeating it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was a report by the PTI, not by the All India Radio.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is quite clear that as a result of their policies, contradictions are being created in the society which it is beyond their capacity to resolve. They have no coherent framework of philosophy within which they can resolve these contradictions. So, it is my humble submission that it is the Government which is responsible for creating these conditions. No other small party could create such conditions.

We have been reminded of the smallness of our strength. It is not necessary for them to make us aware of this. We are quite aware of the smallness of our party. Therefore, we say, it is only their elephantine party and their mighty Government which can create conditions for the growth of fascism in this country. It is not given to any element

in the Opposition to create such conditions. It lies only in their physical and unprincipled strength that they can create conditions for the growth of fascism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now first I put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I put the amendment moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am on a point of order, Sir. Any amendment that negates the main resolution is not permissible at all.

Here, the entire tenor of the original resolution is against the Government. It says:

"This House is of the opinion that the Government is creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country..."

Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri's amendment wants to delete the word "Government". That means, the very substance of the original resolution is sought to be negated by this amendment. Therefore, this particular amendment of Shri Ram Avtar Shastri negates the main resolution and is out of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is too late to raise this objection. This amendment is already before the House. I will have to put it to the House. So far as I am concerned, there is no other alternative.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, a point of order can be raised at any stage of the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is true. But I hold that I will have to put it before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you give your ruling? Your contention is that it is too late....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It runs counter to the main resolution. It is not a permissible amendment at all. That is precisely our submission. If they want, they may come forward with an independent Resolution on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under the Rules of Procedure, at any stage of the debate, point of order can be raised, objections can be raised. Therefore, Sir, you may please give a ruling on this. Otherwise, you will set a very bad precedent. Let me humbly point this out to you. It is a very clear case of the Amendment negating the main Resolution.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: A point of order can be raised at any stage. But at the same time if there is any objection to an Amendment being admissible or not, the stage for that to be raised is when the Amendment is moved. Firstly, no objection was raised on the Amendment when it was moved. Now the Amendment is before the House. It has to be put to vote. It is too late in the day to raise this objection. That would be against the rules.

Secondly, I do not agree with him when he says that this negatives the main Resolution. The Resolution is for condemnation of fascism. He thinks that Government is responsible, but the mover of the Amendment thinks that some other people are

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responsible. But the basic Resolution is the tendency of fascism. Therefore, the Amendment does not negative the basic purpose of the Resolution. It is in order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under the rules, if an amendment seeks to negative the main Resolution, then it is ruled out of order by the Speaker or by the office itself. In this particular Resolution, what is the main substance? It is about the forces of fascism. Whether it is Government or some other forces, that is not the point. Professor Madhu Dandavate was skilfully saying that the crux of the problem, that the main part of the Resolution, was the Government. It is not so. Who is responsible for bringing fascism, whether it is Government or some other forces? According to Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, it is the Government that is responsible. In the wisdom of the other members who have wisely thought, there are certain reactionary and communal forces and individuals who are responsible. According to Mrs. Subhadra Joshi, certain communal and reactionary forces and anti-democratic forces are responsible. So, the substance of the Resolution about fascism is there; it has not been changed. Therefore, the amendment has not changed its complexion. Who is bringing fascism, whether it is government or some other people, that has been challenged by this amendment. Therefore, this amendment is in order. It has been accepted by the Chair and it cannot be challenged now. Otherwise, there will be no democracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are two points on which you will have to give categorical rulings, specially on the point raised by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat. I can quote to you any number of precedents in this House. Even when a particular Bill or Resolution was in progress, after the discussion had taken place and certain Clauses were also adopted, some of us have intervened at that

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

particular stage and have challenged the Constitutionality and legality of certain aspects of that Bill or Resolution, and in such cases the Speaker, and on some occasions, the Deputy-Speaker, had withheld the particular Bill or Resolution and said that this would have to be modified. On the same lines, I want to make a plea that, though at the stage of moving the Amendment no objection was raised, it is the freedom of every member of this House to rise and record his objection through a point of order at any stage of the debate. There is one article which clearly says that, so long as the amendment is not put to vote or any Resolution is not put to vote, it is perfectly in order to rise and protest against any particular aspect of the Resolution or amendment, if it is not perfectly in order. That is one aspect.

The second aspect is this. Mr. Banerjee has said that the crux of the problem is fascism. It is not so. If it is merely an academic discussion on fascism, a Resolution of this type would not have come at all. The Resolution is specifically about the responsibility of the Government for creating conditions of fascism. Therefore, the entire theme of the Resolution is the behaviour of the Government. The Government has been put in the dock by the Resolution. If you look at the debate, you will find that there was no general discussion on fascism. While on this side of the House the responsibility was thrown on the Government, on that side they tried to reply to the debate by saying that the Government was not responsible for the fascism. That was the crux of the problem. Therefore, I feel that this particular amendment which is moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri completely negates the resolution and at any stage we can raise a point of order and we, therefore, request you to kindly rule the amendment out of order.

19 hrs.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am quoting the rule. Kindly read the relevant rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry to say is not correct. Please see rule 177.....

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): Mr. Dandavate is trying to mislead the House.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: What does rule 177 says:

"After a resolution

(1) After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.

(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved"

That clearly shows that an objection can be raised at the stage of moving the amendment. That has not been done here. That was the stage when he should have brought this objection. Then, kindly see another rule 347 which says:

"The Speaker may put the amendments in such order as he may think fit....."

This also shows that the objection can be raised not at this stage but at the stage when the amendment was moved. Therefore, the rules are absolutely clear. It was for them to have raised the objection at that stage. The only discretion given in 347 to the Speaker is that if he considers any amendment to be frivolous, he may refuse to put it to vote. That is that it gives a discretion to the Speaker to put the

amendments in such order as he thinks fit, and he can disallow any amendment which, in his opinion, is frivolous. There is no question of objecting to the amendment at this stage. Certainly, the amendment is not frivolous.

Now, the crux of the matters is that the fascist tendencies are growing.... (*Interruptions*). I think probably Shri Shyamnandan Badu seems to have been caught in his own trap. He must blame himself for that, by bringing forward this resolution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I draw your attention to Rule 344 regarding amendments. It says:

"An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point has been raised by Prof. Madhu Dandavate already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In August 1974 when this amendment was moved, nobody objected to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I pointed out to you the exact wording of the rule. That is No. 1. We have to see whether this amendment is within the scope of the Resolution. What is the scope of the resolution? That the instrument, namely, the Government is creating conditions of fascism in the country. That is the crux of the whole matter. It is the government here. The relevant portion of the resolution is that the Government is creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Had the Government not created the conditions, then you are not against the Government?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Therefore, there is no scope for an amendment which is almost going totally opposite to the main resolution. The rule is

clear that there cannot be an amendment which is completely and substantively different in nature.

The second point is: 344(2) says:

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

This amendment has merely the effect of a negative vote. The amendment moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri is completely negative in character and, therefore, it does not stand. Of course, the Government can vote out the resolution of Shyamnandan Babu but this amendment is not in order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him withdraw it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is substantively different in nature.

An amendment, the scope of which is not there, the net effect of which is of a negative vote, shall not be accepted.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, Prof. Madhu Dandavate made a submission on his point of order that according to his thanking—his subjective thinking if I may say so, —

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Objective understanding of the rules of procedure...

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You may set a precedent by letting a resolution which is negative in character, and, according to Prof. Madhu Dandavate again, you may make a breach of the rules which have been laid down. But there are two things involved in this. You may also, in the course of saying yes to Prof. Madhu Dandavate set a precedent and here is an objective factor at the time when the resolution was moved and an objective factor when the amendment was moved by the two members that you may set a precedent that in future on a Resolution at any particular point of time the question of amendment may

[Shri B. V. Naik]

be turned down. There are two precedents either way which may set in. The question now for us is to understand what is the operative part of the Resolution. Is it the Central Govt. which is creating conditions of fascism or are there conditions of fascism only? Government can create conditions of fascism in two ways one, by itself being fascist in its tendencies, and, second, by not curbing the elements and the forces of reaction and of fascism. If Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra says that Government has been inactive in dealing with these fascist forces in this country then there is lot of strength in what Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has been saying. Under the circumstances, what I request you is, kindly take an objective view and not the subjective view of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Let it be left to objective considerations of the House to come to a conclusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I suggest a way out? It will be acceptable to you also. You can keep the ruling pending. We can talk out the resolution. Otherwise it will set up a very bad precedent. We don't protest against the ruling. Please do not force us to stage a walk-out because we do not want to do it against the ruling of the Chair. Therefore what I suggest is, keep the ruling pending; we will not insist upon putting the resolution to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as I am concerned, I have got clear views about it. The first thing is that the amendment has already been moved and it was not objected to at that stage according to rule. According to rule, this objection should have been taken at that stage. There is the rule which Mr. Bhagat has read out. I have seen that rule. The second thing is this. Growth of fascism is a dangerous thing. Now, if the House is convinced that conditions exist for growth of fascism then it has to give a finding.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Kindly read the wording of the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read it. If the House agrees that conditions exist, then, in that case, it has to give a finding as to who is responsible for it, and if necessary, also provide the panacea as to how to eradicate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. You have been pleased to mention two things. Once it was objected to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will it go on?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not given his ruling. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I have given a ruling. But, if you want to make a submission I shall listen to you for a minute or two.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am rising on a point of order for two reasons. One is that you have been pleased to say that at the time the amendment was moved no objection was taken.

This is a peculiar condition stated by the Chair. You are now setting a very bad precedent. This is not an ordinary thing which the Chair would be doing. The rule is clear that no amendment which falls outside the scope of the motion can be admitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a matter of scope. It is not a question of negating it.

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI (Amroha): After your ruling can the matter be reopened?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Have you given your ruling or not? That is what I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have permitted Shri Mishra to make a submission. What I say is the actual position and what he says is not. He is only making a submission. I am listening to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not a sufficient condition for the Chair when it comes to judging the amendment on merits—the merit in the sense of its admissibility. Now the Chair has its own duty. If, for example, the Members have been remiss in not taking an objection to an objectionable amendment, then do you mean to suggest that the Chair has no duty in the matter? The Chair has a certain duty. Secondly, you have not read my Resolution in the spirit in which it has been conceived. My humble submission is that you have to interpret it not in a way, that has never been contemplated by me. In the Resolution I have tried to throw the blame squarely upon the Government for creating these conditions. That is the crucial point in the Resolution. That is, it is the Government which is creating the conditions and it is because of that that I say that it was a Resolution of censorious nature. I wanted to censure the Government for creating these conditions. Now, you want to shift the responsibility. I repeat I wanted to lay the blame squarely on Government. Now you see the amendment urges something different. That, I think, is not in keeping with the letter or spirit of my Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall read the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri Mishra.

"This House is of the opinion that the Government is creating conditions for the growth of Fascism in the country and therefore resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend."

Sir, the amendment moved by my friend is very clear.

For 'the Government is'

Substitute 'certain reactionary and communal forces and individuals are.'

I have heard the hon. Member, Shri Mishra's talking of freedom of expression or freedom of speech. But, Shri Shastriji's freedom to move his amendment should not be there.

He has moved it in the month of August 1974. The vigilant Member as Shri Mishra is, has read it many times. Perhaps he always takes the C.P.I. very seriously.

He must have read this particular amendment. He might have thought that this Resolution is going to continue indefinitely and that is why he did not take care of it. This amendment is in order.

Mr. Chairman, I give you an example. Long back some hon. Members from the Congress party moved that the left Communist parties be banned. Sir, there was no party as left Communist Party. Then, I moved an amendment that those who left the Communist Party, be banned. It was taken up although ultimately both the Resolution and my amendment were withdrawn. Sir, I am surprised to find how in the wisdom of Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra this particular amendment which is more positive than this Resolution is not in order. Are we not entitled to express our views. That is why I request to you to allow Mr. Ramavartar Shastri to move his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting this amendment to vote.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Shri Samar Guha and Prof. Madhu Dandavate then left the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shrimati Savitri Shyam to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 4 was put and
negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

(i) for "the Government is" substitute "certain communal, reactionary and anti-democratic elements are"

(ii) for "resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend"

substitute—

"recommends to the Government to effectively check such activities of those reactionary and communal forces and individuals in order to save our independence and democratic values which are being threatened by the said forces" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that certain communal, reactionary and anti-democratic elements are creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country and therefore recommends to the Government to effectively check such activities of those reactionary and communal forces and individuals in order to save our independence and democratic values which are being threatened by the said forces."

The Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

19.19 hours

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES TO REMOVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INJUSTICES TO WOMEN.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"On the occasion of the declaration by the United Nations of 1975, as 'International Women's Year', this House urges upon the Prime Minister to initiate a comprehensive programme of specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discriminations to which Indian women continue to be subjected, particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws, dowry customs, maternity and child welfare in the rural areas, unequal pay for equal work, educational and employment opportunities, vocational training and facilities for working mother."

I am very glad....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue with his speech next time. I wish you all a very happy Holi. The House stands adjourned to meet at eleventh hours on 7th April, 1975.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 7, 1975 Chaitra 17, 1897 (Saka).